



Daily Report

East Asia

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DPRK-Japan Normalization Talks Break Down

DPRK Statement Blames Japan

SK0711015992 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0103 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Statement by the DPRK Government delegation to the DPRK-Japanese talks issued on 6 November in Beijing—read by announcer]

[Text] As soon as they started on 5 November in Beijing, the DPRK-Japanese intergovernmental talks to normalize diplomatic relations broke down [kyollyol] because of a Japanese Government delegation's unilateral act of breaking up [patan] the talks.

In retrospect, the DPRK-Japanese talks to normalize diplomatic relations have taken place for almost two years amid the great attention and expectations of the people of the DPRK and Japan. However, no progress to speak of has been made, and the talks have been caught in a vicious cycle.

Normalizing diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan, by nature, is an issue involving the sincere repentance of the past and due compensation by Japan, which occupied our country and inflicted incalculably grave misfortunes and damages on our people.

However, throughout the talks to normalize diplomatic relations, the Japanese side has tried to use the talks to fulfill its insidious political purpose, instead of assuming a sincere attitude. No one can deny that the issue concerning nuclear suspicions, which Japan has persistently raised and blocked progress in the talks with, in reality has nothing to do with the DPRK-Japanese talks.

Irregular [pijonggi] inspections of us by the International Atomic Energy Agency have recently been satisfactorily conducted on the principle of fairness. As a result, it has been confirmed that our nuclear policy has purely peaceful purposes. Also, it is well known that the United States and the South Korean authorities, which have tried to escape from full inspections of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea, are fully responsible for the fact that North-South nuclear inspections have not been conducted.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side has been loudly babbling about nuclear suspicions in and out of the talks. It has done so not because there was any problem in the first place but because it intends to delay the DPRK-Japanese talks and find a pretext to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

It is well known throughout the world that the issue raised by the Japanese side concerning Yi Un-hye, an unidentified Japanese woman, is a mere smear drama that the South Korean authorities and insidious elements of Japan manufactured to defame our Republic's dignity. We have made it clear that under circumstances in which it has already been revealed that the issue concerning Yi Un-hye has nothing to do with us, the

Japanese side must not raise this issue at the eighth DPRK-Japanese talks. Therefore, our side expressed our principled position on this issue at the recent unofficial contact between the two sides and rejected any further discussion with the Japanese side. Our attitude is truly reasonable.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side broke up [kyollyol] the talks using the Yi Un-hye issue as a pretext, an issue that had been discussed in unofficial contacts which were held apart from the full-dress talks. This shows that the Japanese Government has no intention to continue the talks with us to normalize diplomatic relations.

The Japanese side is running amok with regard to the issue concerning the nonexistent Japanese woman, even while not repenting with a clear conscience on its high crimes against humanity, including a crime against the some 200,000 comfort girls for the troops whom suffered inhuman abuses after being drafted by the Japanese imperialists as sex slaves. This is against reason. Under any pretext, the Japanese side will not be able to escape from its responsibility for the fact that it, turning a blind eye to the earnest desire of the people of the DPRK and Japan and the demand of the era, broke up the current talks.

We accepted the talks with Japan out of an earnest desire to bring an end to the ugly past which continued for half a century and create a new history of good-neighbor relations and friendship, thus contributing to building a peaceful, prosperous Asia. We did not come to the talks to make useless empty remarks as we are doing now. We will sit face to face with the Japanese side only when it withdraws its unreasonable preconditions and come to the talks with sincerity while assuming an attitude appropriate to the talks. The Japanese Government must squarely see the reality and act with discretion.

If, as it did this time, the Japanese side makes a futile attempt to put some pressure on us by breaking up the talks in an anachronistic manner, this will only bring the result of spitting on its face.

[Dated] 6 November 1992, Beijing

DPRK Senior Delegate on Talks Collapse

SK0911100392 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 92 p 4

["Exclusive interview" with Yi Sam-no, senior North Korean delegate to North Korean-Japanese talks for establishment of diplomatic relations, by TONG-A ILBO reporter Yun Tok-hon in Beijing on 8 November—italicized passages are reporter's notes]

[Text] Yi Sam-no (51, vice minister-level official), who came here as senior North Korean delegate to North Korean-Japanese talks for establishing diplomatic relations since the seventh round of talks last May, was interviewed by a South Korean newspaper for the first time on the background of talks.

At the beginning of the interview, Yi Sam-no remarked that he knows very well TONG-A ILBO as a newspaper with tradition and foundation. The interview took place in the reception room of the North Korean Embassy located in the diplomatic zone, Chaoyang Prefecture in Beijing, for about one and one-half hours beginning at 0930.

At the interview, he mentioned North-South relations and even North Korean-U.S. relations after the emergence of Clinton.

[Yun Tok-hon] May we attribute the reason for the talks breakdown to differences in opinion between North Korea and Japan over the issue of Yi Un-hye, a Japanese woman who was reportedly kidnapped to North Korea?

[Yi Sam-no] Japan seems to have the behind-the-scenes reasons. Since the seventh talks, Japan's reaction to our side's opinion on the invalidity of old treaties was unclear. In addition, at the seventh talks we resolutely warned that if Japan raised the issue of Yi Un-hye at the eighth talks, we would take a decisive position [tanhohan ipchang]. I believe the reason for the long delay in between talks is that the Japanese side needed time to prepare itself to cope with this.

It is known that delegate Yi Sam-no graduated from Kim Il-song University in 1964. He was a very close classmate of Secretary Kim Chong-il. Delegate Yi belongs to the new generation leadership group. Wearing glasses, his staunch face was filled with a sense of self-confidence from beginning to end.

[Yun] I believe that your side must have reasons for taking such an unprecedentedly tough attitude.

[Yi] We have adhered to a principle. Talks can make progress only when they are held under the basic principle and in a spirit of mutual concession. In other words, the position to come to the talks sincerely in accordance with an original purpose in the talks is necessary. Japan continuously raised the issue of Yi Un-hye and put forward the nuclear issue as a precondition. Japan put artificial obstacles in front of the talks.

[Yun] It seems that although the two sides failed to enter the stage of discussing the main agenda items at the talks, you emphasized liquidation of the past in your keynote speech.

[Yi] Japan has the intention to settle the normalization talks between North Korea and Japan in the manner of South Korean-Japanese talks in 1965. We will, however, not settle the talks with the past concealed behind a black curtain of history.

Even after past treaties have been proven invalid, Japan attempts to settle problems in this manner. Its act is anachronistic.

An intelligence assistant and women stenographers both at his right and left were present at the interview. During the interview, coffee and water were served. A picture of President Kim Il-song was hung in a reception room of about 20 pyong.

[Yun] People understand in general that North Korea is more active for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan under the principle, "diplomatic relations first and then settle impending issues." Has this basic position been changed?

[Yi] That is incorrect. The method of "diplomatic relations first and then settle impending issues" was proposed to us by the Japanese Socialist Party. This was discussed at the talks but was not regarded as an official issue. I would like to emphasize once again that our basic position is the establishment of diplomatic relations based on liquidation of the past.

[Yun] Some people observe that the North Korean side is very anxious for the talks because of economic problems.

[Yi] I know that such observation and analysis were put forward in Japan and South Korea. The view, however, that we are attempting to expeditiously settle the talks for economic reasons is incorrect. Our economy and political system will never collapse. They will firmly advance.

[Yun] The talks to establish diplomatic relations may be delayed. The date for the ninth round of the talks has not yet been set and the eighth round of the talks ended. When can the ninth round of the talks be held?

[Yi] When the Japanese Government withdraws its unjust preconditions, the talks can be held. Early establishment of diplomatic relations is desirable. We will not, however, seek to establish diplomatic relations with Japan under unjust preconditions. The issue of dissipating nuclear suspicion claimed by the Japanese side cannot be the point of dispute between both sides. We do not know if Japan receives pressure from its people in connection with the nuclear issue. We think, however, that because Japan wants to become a military power, it comes up with the nuclear issue at the talks. Japan claims that it imports plutonium for a peaceful purpose. It is obviously self-contradictory that Japan comes up with the nuclear issue at the talks since we are receiving the fourth nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

[Yun] Both Japan and North Korea have presented all their claims to each other during the seven rounds of the talks. What is the stand that the North Korean side has required of the Japanese side in the talks? What is the stand that the Japanese side has required of the North Korean side in the talks?

[Yi] Japan should come to the talks with an independent stand. It is considered that the Japanese side has received pressure from the United States and a request from South Korea. The Japanese side first proposed to us to hold talks owing to its interests. Based on economic strength, Japan is seeking to be a military power, political power, and permanent member of the UN Security Council. To be a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Japan should be freed from the enemy-state clause which is stipulated in the UN Charter. It is

necessary for Japan to resolve issues concerning us. This is the last post-war task that Japan should handle.

[Yun] By the way, Clinton was elected President in the U.S. presidential election. What will U.S.-North Korean relations be like?

[Yi] We have not deeply thought about Clinton's election, because we had to prepare for the normalization of diplomatic relations talks with Japan. No matter who may be elected, the structure of the East-West cold war will collapse and the trends of worldwide cooperation will not change. It is high time that the United States gave up its antiquated way of thought and improved its relations with North Korea. This will be helpful for improving relations between the North and South, for East Asian peace and stability, and for U.S. interests. It is difficult now to predict the progress in U.S.-North Korean relations. There is, however, a good signal in U.S.-North Korean relations. I cannot refer to this right now, because this is a diplomatic issue. I personally exchanged many opinions with U.S. officials during an international conference held in Hawaii in June. I cannot reveal what we discussed either.

[Yun] Did you not make relatively significant remarks at the Hawaiian conference?

[Yi] I said that a reunified state through the confederal system can recognize all treaties—not antinational ones—which a regional state concluded with a third country before reunification. I also said that though the phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces in the ROK can be conducted in the course of achieving reunification, the U.S. forces in the ROK should be completely withdrawn after reunification. At that time, some of my remarks were wrongly reported by the press. North and South Korea have some differences as to the issue of reunification, that is, the long-cherished desire of the nation. Such being the case, we should not deeply refer to the issue here.

[Yun] Can the establishment of ROK-Chinese diplomatic relations affect the North Korean-Japanese talks to establish diplomatic relations and the North Korean-Chinese relations?

[Yi] The talks to establish diplomatic relations cannot be dominated by external conditions. North Korean-Chinese relations cannot change.

[Yun] Do you have anything to say in particular?

[Yi] The 15th session of the UN International Law Committee in 1963 nullified the four treaties in a historical sense. One of them is the 1905 Ulsa Treaty. At that time, (Yokoda Kisaburo), head of the Japanese Supreme Court, attended the session. Under the circumstances in which the historical truth has been revealed, the South Korean authorities should cope with Japan concerning the invalidity of the old treaty. In addition, they should pay attention to resolving the issue concerning the losses

of approximately 6 million Koreans and concerning approximately 200,000 Korean comfort women used by the army.

Further Yi Sam-no Comments

OW0711114992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT
7 Nov 92

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 7 KYODO—North Korea's chief negotiator said Saturday that Pyongyang will not resume normalization talks with Japan if Tokyo refers to a Japanese woman allegedly kidnapped and forced to train terrorists in North Korea.

Yi Sam-no said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Pyongyang had made clear in advance talks it will cancel the talks if Tokyo brings up the woman who allegedly tutored a North Korean agent responsible for the 1987 bombing of a South Korean airliner.

Japan knew North Korea would take such a position, Yi said.

He indicated Pyongyang's stance was based on instructions from North Korean heir apparent Kim Chong-il, son of president Kim Il-song.

The eighth round of talks to normalize diplomatic ties between North Korea and Japan opened in Beijing on Thursday.

But it broke down Friday over Japan's demand for information on the woman, known as Yi Un-hye in Korean, who Tokyo says was kidnapped to train North Korean agent Kim Hyon-hui.

Kim was convicted in the bombing of the Korean Air flight over the Andaman Sea which claimed the lives of 115 people.

The chief North Korean delegate said he cannot predict when the talks with Japan will resume, saying it depends on Tokyo's stance.

Pyongyang is not "rushing for normalization," he said, adding the two nations may be able to seek agreement if both sides adopt a "give-and-take spirit."

Touching on the downfall of Japan's political kingpin Shin Kanemaru, who visited North Korea in the fall of 1990 and helped bring a breakthrough in bilateral relations, Yi said Kanemaru had made a "great contribution to the improvement" of ties.

After Kanemaru's visit, normalization talks between the two nations were launched in January 1991.

Kanemaru resigned from the Diet last month after being fined 200,000 yen without a trial or questioning for accepting an illegal 500 million yen donation from scandal-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Yi said although Kanemaru has "disappeared from the political stage, the Japanese people's hopes for normalization of diplomatic ties have not changed."

On Democrat Bill Clinton's victory in the U.S. Presidential election, Yi hinted North Korea will take a positive stance in negotiations with the new U.S. Administration to improve bilateral ties.

"Whoever becomes the leader, the U.S. should break away from its ideas during the cold war and head for improvement of Pyongyang-Washington ties," Yi said.

He said improvement of North Korea-U.S. ties will "contribute to the peaceful reunification" of the Korean peninsula and to peace and stability of Asia, while it will also be "beneficial" for the U.S.

Japan's 'Unjust Act' Cited

*SK0711011292 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0110 GMT 7 Oct 92*

[Text] Our country's government delegation to the eighth DPRK-Japanese talks gave a news conference yesterday morning in Beijing in connection with the fact that the Japanese side had not come to the full-dress talks since the afternoon of 5 November. A member of our country's government delegation spoke at the news conference.

He said: The eighth DPRK-Japanese talks to normalize diplomatic relations have been suspended since the afternoon of 5 November because of the Japanese side's unjust act.

He added: Apart from the full-dress talks, the two sides had unofficial contacts attended by deputy bureau chief-level officials sometime between the third talks and fourth talks. At the contacts, they agreed that if the

Japanese side asks our side to investigate the whereabouts of an unidentified Japanese woman, our side would only express its position.

He also said: The issue concerning the unidentified Japanese woman raised by the Japanese side has nothing to do with us and is an issue that Japan raised with an insidious political purpose.

He added: Our side has repeatedly asked the Japanese side not to raise the issue—whose actual state of things was revealed at the previous unofficial contacts attended by deputy bureau chief-level officials—any more.

He stressed: In particular, during the negotiations on the agenda of the current, eighth talks, our side warned the Japanese side not to raise this issue any more. Our side also told the Japanese side that we would express our resolute position on it if the Japanese side raised it.

He pointed out: Nevertheless, the Japanese side committed an uncourteous act of failing to appear at the full-dress talks on the afternoon of 5 November under the pretext of the unofficial contacts attended by deputy bureau chief-level officials, which have taken place apart from the full-dress talks.

He said: Our side asked the Japanese to come to the full-dress after stopping committing such an unreasonable act. However, when our side was leaving for the Japanese Embassy, the place of the talks, sometime on the morning of 6 November, the Japanese side informed our side by telephone that our side must not come to the Japanese Embassy.

He also stressed: This uncourteous act has posed an artificial obstacle to the eighth talks after all. This is a dangerous act that leads the talks to break down [kyollyol].

He stated: Our side will watch the Japanese side's attitude.

Japan

Rescheduling Seen as Focus of GATT Meeting

OW0711003992 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—A working-level emergency meeting proposed by the chairman of global trade talks will probably be a short session to discuss arrangements for handling the growing U.S.-European trade disputes, Foreign Ministry sources said late Friday.

Earlier Friday, Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) called for a working-level meeting in Geneva next Tuesday of the trade negotiations committee, which monitors progress in the ongoing Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

The sources said the emergency meeting is intended to confirm the schedules for resuming multilateral working-level talks, especially on farm trade. The talks are on the verge of collapsing because of the intensifying disputes between the United States and European Community.

From Japan, Hideto Ukawa, ambassador to the international organizations in Geneva, will attend the meeting, the sources said.

Official Views 'New Relationship' With U.S.

OW0911091892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—A senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday the victory of Democrat Bill Clinton in the recent U.S. presidential election is a "good chance" to create a "new relationship" between Japan and the United States.

Yukio Sato, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau, said in a symposium held in a Tokyo hotel that the change of U.S. Administration will bring bilateral ties to a "third stage" since the end of World War II.

The first stage was up to 20 years ago, or 1972, when the U.S. returned Okinawa to Japan, and the second, or the "reconstruction period," was between 1972 and now, when Japan became an economic power and economic friction arose between the two nations, he said.

Sato pointed out that Japan and the U.S. "covered up" bilateral problems during the second stage because the cold war encouraged them to unite against a common enemy.

"From now on, it will be a new age," Sato said, adding that Tokyo and Washington should think of how to cooperate from now on.

"It is important to think of how to create common tasks rather than thinking of how to fight against a common

enemy," he said at the symposium on Japan-U.S. relations after the November 3 U.S. presidential election.

Sato said Japan should take the initiative and speak up on various international problems, such as the world economy, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, refugees and the environment. [passage omitted]

Hiraiwa Opposes Clinton Tax Hike on Businesses

OW0911124092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—The head of Japan's top business organization expressed objection Monday to a proposed tax hike for foreign companies operating in the United States as envisioned by U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, head of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said at a press conference most corporate executives oppose the proposal as there is a likelihood that Japanese companies launching operations in the U.S. might be imposed taxes similar to American firms despite lower profits.

Hiraiwa suggested Keidanren will take action against the tax hike, saying, "We will create a channel with Clinton as soon as possible to appeal to him."

Clinton has proposed to reduce the budget deficit and raise 45 billion dollars in taxes over the next four years by closing tax loopholes for foreign companies operating in the U.S.

Clinton also proposed beefing up enforcement of the existing taxation system, such as stiffer scrutiny by the internal revenue service.

Hiraiwa's remarks represent a growing concern among business leaders that Japan may become the target of the tax hike, industry sources said.

Meanwhile, Hiraiwa said Clinton may take stronger measures in pressing Japan on fair play in trade matters.

He stressed that Japan needs to further efforts to open its markets to foreign concerns and to expand domestic demand.

Hiraiwa also said that Japan and the U.S. may take differing stances in relations with China and Vietnam.

Opponent of U.S. Military Housing Elected Mayor

OW0811125892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT
8 Nov 92

[Text] Zushi, Kanagawa Pref., Nov. 8 KYODO—An opponent of a government plan to build a U.S. military housing complex on an ecological preserve here won Sunday's mayoral election to become Japan's second woman city mayor.

Mitsuyo Sawa, 51, an independent and former municipal assembly member, defeated Yoshio Hirai, 56, former municipal assembly chief backed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, to succeed Mayor Kiichiro Tomino who was elected in 1984 on a platform of opposition to the project.

Speaking of the need for a leadership change for the sake of residents in the coastal city of Zushi in Kanagawa Prefecture, Tomino, 48, announced in August he would not seek a third term.

Sunday's mayoral race was widely regarded as a referendum on the project to build homes for U.S. military personnel on the former Ikego ammunition depot.

Sawa, who has supported Tomino as an assembly member for the past six years, also defeated four other pro-housing, independent candidates—Wataru Yabe, 53, Akira Odani, 56, Tadashi Igarashi, 60, and Hideki Usami, 51.

She will be the second woman city mayor in Japan, following Harue Kitamura of Ashiya, Hyogo Prefecture, who was elected mayor of the western Japanese city in April 1991.

Sawa campaigned against the project, saying, "I will keep on opposing the project until the citizens of Zushi win back the Ikego Forest."

However, residential land development work is already under way at the forested Ikego site—one of the few remaining green tracts of land in the metropolitan area—with the Defense Facilities Administration Agency poised to begin construction of housing facilities in January 1993.

During a weeklong campaign, Sawa vowed to pursue any possibility of suspending the housing project, while Hirai and other candidates focused on other parts of the city administration, saying the Ikego issue was over.

Despite Sawa's victory, chances are slim that the city can obstruct the project and preserve the area's greenery, local analysts said.

Citing the alleged violation of the river law, the outgoing Tomino filed a lawsuit against the central government seeking an injunction to stop construction of a reservoir at Ikego, when it started in September 1989.

Under the law, contractors must confer with administrators in charge if the course of a river is to be changed through construction work.

He lost his case at both the Yokohama District Court and the Tokyo High Court, which said the mayor cannot be a plaintiff in such a civil case.

Tomino has appealed against the decision. The supreme court has yet to hand down a final ruling.

No Tae-u Arrives in Osaka for Talks on 8 Nov

OW0811013892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Osaka, Nov. 8 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived in Osaka from Seoul for a one-day visit to Japan on Sunday for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Japan's ancient capital of Kyoto.

Foreign minister Yi Sang-ok, who is accompanying the president, will meet Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe in Kyoto in tandem with the summit talks.

Met at Airport by Watanabe, Goto

SK0811032792 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 8 Nov 92

[By reporter Mun Chae-chol]

[Text] President No Tae-u arrived in Osaka an hour and a half after leaving Seoul. He was received at the airport by Japanese Foreign Minister Watanabe and Goto, Japanese ambassador to the ROK. Then, by helicopter he headed for Kyoto, where the talks will be held.

President No Tae-u arrived at (Zuruya), a traditional Japanese inn where the talks are being held. He was received at the inn by the Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa. After taking a rest for some time, President No began talks with Prime Minister Miyazawa. Today's talks will continue for three hours and a half until 1430. The talks will consist of one-on-one talks between the two leaders and expanded summit talks attended by the foreign ministers and ambassadors of the two countries.

Discusses U.S. Policy Changes

SK0811064492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0622 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] Kyoto, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed to further the bilateral cooperative ties for the peace and stability in northeast Asia at a summit here Sunday.

The two Asian leaders exchanged views on the political developments in the global community and delved into the joint measures to cope with U.S. policy changes following the power transfer in the United States in January.

The summit was held at a guest house in the ancient Japanese city of Kyoto for about two hours and it extended to talks over luncheon for 90 minutes with their aides attending.

They were of the opinion that the efforts and contribution of the United States for the stability and peace in Asia and the Pacific region should carry on in the days to come.

No emphasized that the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea was needed as far as Pyongyang tended to be trigger-happy and that the two countries should make joint efforts in getting Seoul's position across to the new U.S. Administration.

To root out the suspicions on the much-touted North Korean nuclear development, the inter-Korean nuclear inspections had to be conducted, based on the mutual agreement, No stressed.

No was learned [as received] to tell Miyazawa that Japan should consider the Korean stance on the North Korean nuclear issue in facing the Tokyo-Pyongyang diplomatic normalization talks and seeking the economic cooperation with the communist country.

Miyazawa agreed to No's views on the close consultations with South Korea in improving ties between Japan and North Korea, a close source to the talks said.

He quoted Miyazawa as telling No that Seoul's stance on the North Korean nuclear development scheme was being fully weighed during the ongoing Tokyo-Pyongyang negotiations in Beijing.

No explained to the Japanese premier that China pledged its support to peaceful solution of various inter-Korean problems during the Seoul-Beijing summit talks last month.

The Korean president asked Japan to help form an environment favorable to the peaceful unification of the two Koreas, saying that the change in North Korea was a historical imperative.

No expressed a regret about the Russian President Boris Yeltsin's cancelled trip to Japan scheduled for September, hoping that the territorial dispute over the Kuril islands between Russia and Japan should be solved smoothly through dialogues.

They also agreed that the two nations should try their best to work out measures to unravel the two-way pending issues such as the snowballing trade imbalance in disfavor of Korea and the compensation for the Korean women forced to provide sexual service to Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Meanwhile, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his Japanese counterpart Michio Watanabe discussed problems regarding the trade imbalance and the Korean comfort girl in a separate meeting while the summit was being held.

No is scheduled to meet Korean residents in Osaka before embarking on a return trip later in the day.

Agrees U.S. Asian Presence Vital

OW0811105792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT
8 Nov 92

[Text] Kyoto, Nov. 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and South Korean President No Tae-u agreed

in informal talks here Sunday that the U.S. political and military presence in Asia is vital for the security of the region and that it should continue to be strong under the administration of President-elect Bill Clinton, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Officials said the two leaders, in two hours of talks at a traditional Japanese resthouse in this ancient capital, also agreed that Japan and South Korea, considering their dark history, should emulate the amicable relationship achieved between former adversaries France and Germany.

No, who arrived and left Japan within the same day, took the occasion to reiterate an invitation for Emperor Akihito to visit South Korea at an early date, officials said.

But he indicated that public opinion in the two countries is not yet prepared sufficiently, saying the visit should take place "in an atmosphere in which it can be welcomed by the peoples of both countries."

The casual style of the meeting, which took place without the usual costly and time-consuming fanfare and protocol of state-level visits, was first proposed by No last January as a way to facilitate frank exchanges of views between the two neighboring countries in the post-cold war era.

Officials said Miyazawa and No underlined the importance to their respective countries of further developing friendly ties with the United States under Clinton, and agreed that the U.S. presence in the region is "indispensable."

Miyazawa was quoted as predicting that under Clinton there would be "no change" in the U.S. commitment to its security treaties with the two countries. He said that the U.S., Japan, and South Korea share common values.

Both countries have expressed concern that the new focus in the U.S. on the country's domestic problems, coupled with renewed Democratic control of both the White House and Congress for the first time in 12 years, might prefigure a waning enthusiasm to remain globally engaged.

The talks were followed by an hour-and-a-half long working luncheon, in which No and Miyazawa were joined by their foreign ministers, who had earlier held separate talks.

Officials said Miyazawa explained Japan's position on its territorial dispute with Russia in advance of President Boris Yeltsin's planned visit to Seoul on November 18 to 20. Yeltsin canceled a scheduled trip to both Tokyo and Seoul in mid-September, but will be visiting only Seoul this time.

No was quoted as telling Miyazawa in their talks that his country hopes to see the territorial dispute resolved "in a harmonious and peaceful manner through bilateral dialogue."

Officials said Miyazawa and No did not discuss in any detail Japan's trade surplus with South Korea, which reached almost 9 billion dollars last year by Seoul's reckoning.

Also avoided was the tender issue of calls for Japanese compensation for South Korean "comfort women," who were conscripted to work in military brothels during World War II.

Miyazawa reportedly agreed with No's view that close and cooperative Franco-German relations should serve as a model for "future-oriented" Japan-South Korea relations.

Calling for more frequent top-level dialogue between Seoul and Tokyo, No noted that the French and German leaders make a habit of meeting twice a year bilaterally, while they meet three or four times a year in multilateral forums.

Officials said Miyazawa filled No in on the results of Japan's eighth round of normalization talks with North Korea in Beijing on Thursday, which collapsed after Japan raised the issue of a Japanese woman believed to have been kidnapped by Pyongyang and forced to train a female North Korean spy who blew up a Korean Airlines flight in 1987, killing all 115 aboard.

Pyongyang negotiators were also miffed by Japan's call for North Korean nuclear facilities to be opened to South Korean inspections under an inter-Korean nuclear arms ban treaty.

North Korea allowed inspections of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the first time in May, but both Seoul and Tokyo maintain the inspections are insufficient as they cover only facilities reported by Pyongyang.

Japan has promised South Korea it will not establish ties with Pyongyang unless it continues a dialogue with Seoul and dispels apprehension over its nuclear program.

Reportedly Invites Emperor to ROK

*OW0811090192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT
8 Nov 92*

[Text] Kyoto, Nov. 8 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u on Sunday invited Emperor Akihito to visit South Korea at an earliest opportunity in talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in this ancient capital, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

The officials quoted No as telling Miyazawa during the informal meeting, conceived by the South Korean leader as an opportunity for frank exchanges of views in a casual atmosphere, that South Korea would like to have the Japanese monarch visit in an atmosphere welcomed by the two countries' peoples.

Officials said they shared the view that the U.S. should remain committed to maintaining a strong political and military presence in East Asia.

Miyazawa explained Japan's position on its territorial dispute with Russia in advance of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Seoul on November 18 to 20.

Yeltsin abruptly canceled a scheduled trip to both Tokyo and Seoul in mid-September and has only rescheduled the Seoul portion.

No was quoted as saying his country hopes to see a resolution of the dispute over a group of northern islands, taken from Japan at the end of World War II, achieved through peaceful dialogue.

Officials said No previously extended an invitation to Emperor Akihito to visit Seoul during his first visit to Japan in May 1990. But Japan's swelling trade surplus and the issue of South Korean "comfort women" during World War II subsequently arose as obstacles.

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok also expressed hope for an early imperial visit during a visit to Tokyo last month, but added that a prerequisite would be that a majority of citizens of both countries welcome a visit.

A joint survey last August by Japanese and South Korean newspapers showed that 32.4 percent of polled South Korean business leaders, government officials, and scholars were opposed to an imperial visit, while 36.3 percent of polled Japanese were opposed.

Observers in both countries say the legacy of Japan's 1910-1945 occupation of the Korean peninsula still lingers in the minds of the Korean people, preventing them from rolling out the red carpet for Emperor Akihito in the foreseeable future.

Miyazawa, both before and during his visit to Seoul last January, faced protests by Koreans calling for a clear-cut apology for the occupation. They also demanded reparations for the conscription of Korean men for forced labor and of women to work in military brothels.

Since No's term of office expires in February, no decision on an imperial visit is likely before then. Two strong presidential candidates, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, have expressed a desire to boost ties with Japan.

Officials said the talks between No and Miyazawa touched only lightly on bilateral issues, focusing instead on international issues and prospects for a Japan-South Korea "partnership."

Officials said No noted that his visit comes at a time of rapid international change when South Korea, the U.S. and Japan need to work closer together to build a solid foundation for the security and prosperity of the Far East, where a new order is emerging in the wake of the normalization of diplomatic ties between South Korea and China.

They said there was no discussion of the "comfort women" issue between Miyazawa and No, but in separate foreign ministerial talks Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe pledged Japan would continue to be cooperative on the issue.

Officials said Miyazawa filled No in on the results of Japan's eighth round of normalization talks with North Korea in Beijing on Thursday, which collapsed after Japan raised the issue of a Japanese woman believed to have been kidnapped by Pyongyang.

The woman, Li Un-hye, was allegedly forced to train a female North Korean spy who blew up a Korean Airlines flight in 1987, killing all 115 aboard.

Pyongyang negotiators were also miffed by Japan's call for North Korean nuclear facilities to be opened to South Korean inspections under an inter-Korean nuclear arms ban treaty.

North Korea allowed inspections of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the first time in May, but both Seoul and Tokyo maintain the inspections are insufficient as they cover only facilities reported by Pyongyang.

Japan has promised South Korea it will not establish ties with Pyongyang unless it continues a dialogue with Seoul and dispels apprehension over its nuclear program.

Emperor 'Not Yet Contemplating' ROK Visit

OW0911044392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—Japan is not yet contemplating a visit by Emperor Akihito to South Korea, a chief government spokesman said Monday.

Japan shares South Korean President No Tae-u's view that such a visit should take place at a time when an atmosphere of approval exists among the two peoples, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Katō said.

Asked what could be done to establish an atmosphere favourable to the visit, Kato said the two governments should make efforts to deepen mutual understanding.

He noted that the emperor has just returned from last month's visit to China, and that there are not yet any plans for a third overseas tour.

Since ascending the Chrysanthemum throne in January 1989 Emperor Akihito has traveled abroad on two occasions, first in fall 1991, to Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, and more recently to China.

It is widely believed in Japan that ill-feeling in South Korea over Japan's 1910-45 colonization of the Korean peninsula will have to dissipate further before Emperor Akihito can visit Seoul.

No reiterated a standing invitation for a visit by the emperor in talks Sunday in Kyoto with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and Miyazawa reportedly responded with a nod.

German Firm 'Planning' Golf Course on Kunashiri

OW0911102992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—A German company is planning to build a golf course on Kunashiri, one of four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido claimed by Japan, Austrian diplomatic sources in Tokyo said Monday.

The sources said they obtained the information from authorities on Sakhalin, Russia, contrary to earlier reports an Austrian enterprise is promoting such a project.

The sources identified the company as Jasi Wien, but gave no further details.

The German Embassy in Tokyo said it was unable to confirm the reported plans.

The sources said the Austrian Embassy will convey the information to the Japanese Foreign Ministry this week.

A Hong Kong company earlier gave up a proposed resort development project on Shikotan, another of the disputed islands, at the request of the ministry.

Kunashiri, Shikotan, Etorofu, and the Habomai group of islets were seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

Loan Pledged to Iran Ending 17-Year Freeze

OW0711114592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT
7 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Japan will remove a 17-year freeze on loans to Iran by the end of this year, pledging an untied loan exceeding 30 billion yen for an electric power project, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said the project calls for construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Karun River in western Iran.

They said the government hopes the project will help improve the livelihood of the Iranian people and therefore contribute to stability in the Middle East.

Japan has refrained from offering loans to Iran over the past 17 years due to domestic turmoil such as the Islamic revolution and the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s.

Tokyo's decision follows Tehran's efforts to improve relations with the West and neighboring nations, the sources said.

Japan made known its intention of unfreezing aid to Iran when former Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama visited Tehran in May last year.

The United States, whose relations with Iran remain sour, has shown understanding of Japan's decision as being aimed at helping stabilize the Persian Gulf region, the sources said.

The Japanese decision, however, may come under fire since Iran has stepped up its military buildup through procurement of weapons from China and Russia, they said.

Japan's development aid policy is to ensure aid is not diverted for imports of weapons by recipient countries.

Biggest 'Military Spenders' Receive Most Aid

OW0511160492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT
5 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The developing world's highest military spenders are getting a larger portion of the international aid pie than poor countries that restrain arms expenditures, according to an analysis by two World Bank economists.

The 13 developing countries ranked as the highest military spenders received an average total of 5.9 billion dollars per year in aid from 1978 to 1989, more than the 5.3 billion dollars received over the same period by the 35 countries that registered as the lowest military spenders among a list of 114 nations, the economists found.

High military spenders were those countries which ranked in the top 50 percent across three categories: military expenditures as a percentage of gross national product (GNP), as a percentage of total government expenditures, and military imports as a percentage of all imports.

Co-author Jalaeddin Jalali presented the research Thursday at an International Conference on Arms Reduction and Economic Development in the post-cold war era.

According to the findings, 10 out of the 34 countries ranked as the highest military spenders were also among the world's top 20 aid recipients, and 21 were among the top half.

The top 13 spenders who fell into the top 25 percent of the three categories were Iraq, Vietnam, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Angola, Libya, Jordan, Laos, Yemen, Iran, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

Jalali said the analysis was a "crude" and preliminary effort to establish a yardstick by which countries can be compared on the basis of military spending.

The formula did not take into consideration crucial criteria such as security threats, he said.

According to a disclaimer prefacing the report, the analysis represents authors Jalali and Paul Armington's personal views and does not reflect the official policies of the World Bank, which is not permitted to link military expenditures to financial assistance.

Jalali said countries must provide more complete data on international military transactions to establish a meaningful link between military spending and financial assistance.

He said, however, that even with more transparency, it would be difficult to come up with a simple and equitable formula for determining "high" or "low" military spending, and that any effort to introduce a system of incentives for lower military spending would be immensely difficult.

The Japanese Government in 1991 announced it would link official development assistance (ODA) to a recipient nation's trend in military spending, development and production of weapons of mass destruction, and record in the arms trade.

Opposition Continues To Push for Scandal Probe

OW0611100892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 6 KYODO—Three opposition parties Friday renewed their call for a thorough probe into the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal, again demanding that former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and retired power broker Shin Kanemaru testify as sworn witnesses in the Diet.

Makoto Tanabe, chairman of Japan's No. 1 opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), said his party wanted to join forces with other opposition parties to fight for a full clarification of the scandal.

The scandal that forced Kanemaru to give up his Diet seat last month after being fined 200,000 yen for accepting an illegal 500 million yen donation from the mob-related, now defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin trucking firm is currently on the agenda of an extraordinary Diet session.

At a regional SDP meeting in Kaga, Ishikawa Prefecture, Tanabe said Kanemaru and Takeshita must testify before the Diet. "This is an unprecedented scandal...we will not allow an easy compromise," he said.

He said the SDP would not hesitate to call for the resignation of the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Tanabe said Miyazawa may, in a desperate last-minute attempt, dissolve the House of Representatives for a snap general election.

Atsushi Kanda, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party's Diet Affairs Committee, joined Tanabe in calling

for Diet testimonies from Takeshita, Kanemaru and some other conservative politicians.

At a press conference in Tokyo on Friday, Kanda said he hoped all opposition parties other than the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] would line up to force all LDP politicians who have been named in connection with the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal to testify before the Diet.

Meanwhile, in backstage talks among representatives of the ruling and opposition parties, the Japanese Communist Party named a further seven LDP Diet members it wants to testify before the Diet about their involvement in the scandal.

Among the new additions to the JCP's now 17-name list, which includes Kanemaru and Takeshita, are Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, former LDP Secretary General Keizo Obuchi, Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the LDP Diet Affairs Committee, and Koichi Hamada, chairman of the LDP Public Relations Committee.

Also added are LDP Diet members Hirohide Uozumi and Masaru Urata, and former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa.

LDP Begins 'Campaign' To Restore Reputation

OW0611134392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Friday began a vigorous campaign to restore its reputation following allegations that some party members had moved to hush a rightist group's harassment of Noboru Takeshita in 1987 when he successfully ran for the LDP presidency.

As a keynote of the campaign, the party decided to file a libel complaint next week with the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office against two prosecutors and Ryumin Oshima, the head of the rightist group Nihon Kominto, for making the allegations.

Also on Friday, LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki questioned seven senior party members alleged to have asked the Nihon Kominto, directly or indirectly, to stop its anti-Takeshita campaign.

Most of the politicians denied the allegations outright.

On Thursday, the prosecution, reading depositions taken from Oshima and Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. as well as several other witnesses, told a court that two senior LDP Diet members had attempted to offer huge amounts of money in 1987 to silence the rightists' harassment campaign against Takeshita.

Takeo Takahashi, deputy chief of the Tokyo District Prosecutors' Office, told a press conference that there may have been "misunderstandings" on the reading of the depositions.

He said the prosecutors read the depositions based on instructions from the presiding judge and that the aim was not to prove the words or behavior of the individual politicians.

The rightists had reportedly been harassing Takeshita for splitting the faction of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka in what they characterized as a "betrayal."

Prosecutors read the depositions in court sessions Thursday and Friday while trying two businessmen accused of aggravated breach of trust in connection with the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

The prosecutors quoted Oshima as saying retired political kingpin Shin Kanemaru proposed to offer 3 billion yen to Nihon Kominto in 1987, while another senior LDP politician, Yoshiro Mori, attempted to offer 2 billion yen to the group. Mori is currently chairman of the ruling party's Policy Affairs Research Council.

Oshima's deposition also named five other conservative politicians, including Keizo Obuchi, a former LDP secretary general who last month took over the leadership of the party's No. 1 faction, founded by Takeshita, and Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the party's Diet Affairs Committee.

The other three were Koichi Hamada, chairman of the LDP's Public Relations Committee, House of Representatives member Hirohide Uozumi and House of Councillors member Masaru Urata.

On Friday, the prosecutors read a separate deposition taken from a businessman allegedly linked with mobsters and named Transport Minister Keiwa Okuda as another politician who urged Watanabe to seek the help of Inagawa-Kai, Japan's No. 2 crime syndicate, to stop the harassment.

In separate meetings with Watanuki on Friday, Kanemaru, Mori, Obuchi and Kajiyama denied the allegations, Watanuki said.

Hamada, Uozumi and Urata told Watanuki they did contact Kominto but expressed anger for being named "one-sidedly" during the trial procedures.

Okuda strongly denied the allegations in a hurriedly organized press conference.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a plenary session of the House of Councillors he wants to unravel the truth behind the allegations.

"The allegations threaten to stain the honor of the politicians and the party," Miyazawa said. "I dare say that our party wishes to uncover the truth."

He said he will leave to the courts the final judgment on whether the LDP lawmakers actually did try to stop the campaign.

Miyazawa instructed Watanuki and other party executives to uncover the truth of the allegations, to restore the

party's reputation and to provide the politicians who were named opportunities to clear their names. [passage omitted]

LDP Said Considering Filing Damages Suit

OW0711042192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Sendai, Nov. 7 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Tamiyuki Watanuki said Saturday the governing party is considering filing a damages suit in connection with the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

Watanuki said at a news conference in Sendai, "there are various ways of legal actions—i. libel accusation, a damages suit or abuse of authority complaint."

He said the party needs to study on which legal action to take, noting that some of the politicians named in the scandal admit allegations while others categorically deny.

On Friday, Watanuki said the party decided to file a libel complaint next week with the Tokyo district public prosecutors' office against two prosecutors and Ryumin Oshima, the head of the rightist group Nihon Kominto, for making the allegations.

Oshima alleges that at least seven LDP politicians moved to end his group's 1987 harassment campaign against Noboru Takeshita.

Takeshita at the time was running for the LDP presidency and prime ministership.

Depositions from Oshima identified the seven LDP politicians as Shin Kanemaru, Keizo Obuchi, Yoshiro Mori, Seiroku Kajiyama, Koichi Hamada, Masaru Urata and Hirohide Uozumi.

Another deposition taken from a businessman linked with the country's No. 2 underworld organization, Inagawa-kai, showed transport minister Keiwa Okuda joined the seven in trying to end the anti-Takeshita campaign.

The documents were read out in Tokyo district court sessions Thursday and Friday in the trial of Jun Saotome, a former managing director of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., who was indicted along with the company's former president, Hiroyasu Watanabe, on an aggravated breach of trust charge.

Watanabe is accused of damaging the now-defunct trucking firm by extending a huge amount of loans and loan guarantees to a number of business corporations and individuals.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors' office said the prosecution read the documents under instructions from the presiding judge.

Watanuki was in Sendai to attend an LDP fund-raising party Saturday.

Miyazawa Reacts 'Coolly' to Idea

OW0911123692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa responded coolly Monday to ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) calls to file libel claims against prosecutors in connection with the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal, the top government spokesman said.

Instead, Miyazawa asked for a study of existing administrative procedures for citizens who feel they have received unfair treatment from the justice system, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

Kato quoted Miyazawa as saying that allegations read in the Tokyo District Court last week that seven LDP politicians had dealings with a rightist group in 1987 were not necessarily true.

Miyazawa refrained from comment on an LDP proposal to file a damages suit against two prosecutors at a meeting between party executives and the government leadership, Kato said.

LDP Secretary General Tamiyuki Watanuki said at the meeting he is consulting with lawyers about possibly filing suit over allegations, LDP sources said.

The call came as pressure mounted among party executives for Miyazawa to take more forceful action against what some LDP leaders have called "prosecutors' fascism."

Two of the LDP executives named as having contacted the rightist group Nihon Kominto in 1987, LDP Diet Affairs Committee Chairman Seiroku Kajiyama, and Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, accused prosecutors of a "fascist" abuse of power, LDP sources said.

The deposition was taken from Kominto President Ryumin Oshima, and has not been verified.

Kajiyama proposed establishing a new watchdog body to oversee prosecutors, while Mori advocated the truth be hammered out in the House of Representative's political ethics council, the sources said.

According to Oshima's affidavit, Mori allegedly attempted to offer 2 billion yen to Nihon Kominto in 1987 to silence a smear campaign against former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who was seeking to become LDP president at the time.

Other politicians named were deposed power broker Shin Kanemaru, Keizo Obuchi, Koichi Hamada, Masaru Urata, and Hirohide Uozumi.

Hamada, Uozumi, and Urata have said they engaged in lobbying, but Kanemaru, Obuchi, Kajiyama and Mori have denied any involvement.

Kato said the LDP suggestion of filing suit against prosecutors took Miyazawa by surprise, but the spokesman dodged questions on Miyazawa's personal view of Watanuki's proposal.

"The prime minister did not think that the discussion would go as far as launching a lawsuit," Kato told a news conference.

Miyazawa asked LDP executives last week to decide on a forum under which politicians who were named and the LDP could have the opportunity to clear their names.

Kato said the measures would not influence the fairness of the Sagawa Kyubin court proceedings.

"We are not revising the separation of the three powers," he said.

Watanuki said the prime minister, as head of the government, is responsible for overseeing prosecutors.

The LDP secretary general announced Friday his party decided to file a libel complaint this week with the Tokyo district prosecutors' office against two prosecutors and Oshima.

Watanuki told reporters Monday the party hopes to inquire into the truth of the matter and will cautiously consider whether or not to file a libel suit.

Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the largest opposition Social Democratic Party, told a meeting the LDP's plan to accuse prosecutors violates the principle of the separation of the administrative, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

LDP Decides Not To File Suit

OW0911151792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will not file a libel complaint against prosecutors and the head of a rightwing group for their allegations that some LDP politicians moved to silence the group's harassment of Noboru Takeshita in 1987 when he was running for the LDP presidency and prime ministership, LDP sources said Monday.

However, the LDP will extend financial help to those politicians named if they personally file for damages with judicial authorities, the sources said.

The LDP leadership reached the decision following consultation with 13 legal advisers.

Last Friday, LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki told a news conference that the ruling party would file a complaint with the Tokyo district public

prosecutors' office against two unidentified prosecutors and Ryumin Oshima, head of the Nihon Kominto rightwing group.

Earlier Monday, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who is also LDP president, responded coolly to the party's earlier decision to file libel complaints against prosecutors in connection with the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal, the top government spokesman said.

LDP politicians named as having contacted the Nihon Kominto in 1987 were Shin Kanemaru, Yoshiro Mori, Seiroku Kajiyama, Keizo Obuchi, Koichi Hamada, Masaru Urata and Hirohide Uozumi.

Hamada, Uozumi and Urata have said they engaged in lobbying, but Kanemaru, Mori, Obuchi and Kajiyama have denied any involvement.

Prosecutors identified the politicians in a deposition taken from Nihon Kominto leader Ryumin Oshima. The prosecution read the document at a Tokyo district court hearing last Thursday.

A separate deposition taken from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin's former president, Hiroyasu Watanabe, which was read Friday, named transport minister Keiwa Okuda as another LDP politician who joined the seven.

Oshima's deposition showed that Kanemaru, the retired political power broker, offered 3 billion yen in 1987 to Nihon Kominto, and Mori, the incumbent chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, offered 2 billion yen to the group.

Kanemaru Questioned Over Distribution of Yen

OW0811012192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT
8 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Prosecutors have questioned retired political power broker Shin Kanemaru about how he spent the 500 million yen he received in illegal political donations from the scandal-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin delivery company, prosecution sources said Sunday.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors' office called Kanemaru to a Tokyo hotel and questioned him for a few hours Saturday, the sources said.

The questioning followed a series of accusations filed against him on suspicion of violating the Political Funds Control Law and the Income Tax Law.

Kanemaru, 78, has been convicted of violating the Political Funds Control Law which bars politicians from accepting more than 1.5 million yen of political donations from a single individual or corporation in a year.

Kanemaru, who admitted receiving the 500 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin's former president, Hiroyasu Watanabe, in 1990, paid a 200,000 yen fine last month after the prosecution filed a summary indictment against him without questioning him.

Kanemaru, who once wielded enormous political clout as head of the Liberal Democratic Party's No. 1 faction, resigned as LDP vice president and then as a member of the House of Representatives last month amid public outcries about the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

He is widely reported to have distributed the 500 million yen to some 60 of his faction members.

'Does Not Remember' Details

OW0811112092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT
8 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Retired political king-maker Shin Kanemaru has told prosecutors he does not remember how the 500 million yen in illegal donations from the scandal-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. was spent, prosecution sources said Sunday.

Kanemaru made the remark during questioning by prosecutors on Saturday when the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office called him to a Tokyo hotel, the sources said.

The prosecutors questioned him for a few hours for the first time since the former vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party admitted on August 27 he had received 500 million yen from former Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin President Hiroyasu Watanabe shortly before the House of Representatives election in February in 1990.

Prosecutors had earlier urged Kanemaru to appear in person but he refused to do so. The prosecutors therefore filed a summary indictment against him on charges of violating the political funds control law last month.

The law bans contributions to politicians of more than 1.5 million yen by either a corporation or a person in a single year.

The prosecution filed the charges against Kanemaru after he submitted a written statement to prosecutors and concluded its investigation into the case.

Kanemaru paid a 200,000 yen fine without being questioned or standing trial.

However, the prosecution resumed its investigations after eight legal complaints were filed after the summary indictment against him by opposition lawmakers and lawyers demanding a probe into the final destination of the money.

The prosecution plans to reach conclusions on the complaints by the end of this year, the sources said.

The sources quoted Kanemaru, 78, as saying he did not remember how the money was spent because he left his secretary to distribute it.

A secretary to Kanemaru has told prosecutors that he distributed the 500 million yen to about 60 members of the LDP's largest faction, led at that time by Kanemaru.

In the questioning Kanemaru admitted that he called on Watanabe to help stop the harassment of Noboru Takeshita by the Nihon Kominto rightist group when he was vying for the LDP presidency in 1987.

But Kanemaru said he knew for a fact that Susumu Ishii, the late boss of Japan's second largest crime syndicate Inagawa-Kai, pressured the rightist group to stop its harassment only after it already had.

Kanemaru denied allegations by Ryumin Oshima, head of the Nihon Kominto, that a proxy of Kanemaru's attempted to offer 3 billion yen to settle the case, calling it groundless, the sources said.

Oshima named Kanemaru and six other LDP politicians in his deposition who allegedly asked Kominto directly or indirectly to stop the anti-Takeshita campaign. The prosecution read Oshima's deposition at a court on Thursday.

The LDP plans to file a libel complaint against prosecutors and Oshima.

Kanemaru, who once wielded enormous political clout as head of the faction, founded by former Prime Minister Takeshita, resigned from the lower house last month amid public outcry over the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal, triggering a power struggle within the faction.

Diet Business Stalls Over Testimony on Sagawa

OW0911060692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—Diet business stalled Monday after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition parties failed to resolve differences over the issue of summoning politicians implicated in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal to the Diet.

There is no prospect that the budget committee of the House of Representatives will be able to begin deliberations on the supplementary budget this week, parliamentary sources said.

The Diet convened in a 40-day extraordinary session on October 30 to discuss the supplementary budget, which calls for an additional 2.99 trillion yen in spending on public works projects and investment to stimulate the sluggish economy, political reforms, and the 500 million yen illegal political donation scandal that forced former LDP kingpin Shin Kanemaru to resign from parliament in disgrace.

At a meeting of the budget committee's directors, the opposition camp insisted that the summoning of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Kanemaru as sworn witnesses to the Diet in connection with the scandal should have priority, party officials said.

The LDP, however, maintained that the scandal should initially be handled by the political ethics council of the

lower house, instead of summoning Takeshita and Kanemaru as sworn witnesses, the officials said.

Earlier in the day, committee directors from the Social Democratic Party, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party agreed that they will not enter deliberations on the supplementary budget until the summoning of Takeshita and Kanemaru is realized.

The three opposition parties have jointly submitted a list of 10 people they want to testify as sworn witnesses before the Diet in connection with the scandal, while the Japanese Communist Party has submitted a list of 12 people.

Sworn witnesses are liable to perjury charges if they give false testimony, whereas unsworn witnesses cannot be held criminally liable for false statements.

The lower house ethics council, established in 1985 along with one in the upper house, consists of 11 members, six from the LDP and five from the opposition camp. The councils provide parliamentary members against whom allegations have been made with an opportunity of explaining themselves.

If the council finds a parliamentary member at fault politically and ethically, it can tell the person to stay away from parliament for a certain period.

Kanemaru resigned from the lower house after he received a summary indictment for accepting a 500 million yen illicit donation from Hiroyasu Watanabe, then president of the now-defunct trucking firm Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

The prosecution has resumed its investigation into the flow of the money and questioned Kanemaru on Saturday [7 November]. An aide to Kanemaru has told prosecutors he distributed the money to some 60 members of the LDP's largest faction, led at that time by Kanemaru.

The boss of the rightist group Nihon Kominto told prosecutors that a proxy of Kanemaru's offered 3 billion yen to silence its harassment campaign against Takeshita in 1987 when he was vying for the LDP presidency and premiership.

Kanemaru categorically denied the allegations.

Ozaki Views 'Possible Delay'

OW0611111392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki expressed concern Friday over a possible delay in passing the government's supplementary budget for fiscal 1992 due to the spreading domestic political scandal.

Ozaki said at a regular press conference that since the announcement of a 10.7 trillion yen emergency economic package in late August, the government has

undertaken the administrative measures available to it to stimulate the economy, but the core of the pump-priming measures lies in the supplementary budget.

Any delay of its parliamentary passage could even lead to a shortage of funds for the front-loaded public works spending program, he said.

The supplementary budget plan, which was approved by the cabinet last week, is awaiting endorsement by the Diet. However, the process is already running behind schedule as opposition parties have been linking the budget bill with the mobster-related money scandal.

The opposition force has threatened to delay passing the bill if the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) does not agree to summon former LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to the Diet to testify as sworn witnesses on the scandal.

Meanwhile, Ozaki remained prudent about possible income tax cuts aimed at spurring personal consumption, saying the government may then have to issue debt-financing bills. He questioned whether the effect of the tax reduction will be enough to offset its cost.

Official Concerned About Delay

OW0911110092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—A top Finance Ministry official expressed concern Monday about possible delay in the Diet's passage of a supplementary budget, pointing to the effect such delay would have on the economy and stock prices.

The official called for early passage of the budget in the current extraordinary session of the Diet, which is currently embroiled in a political scandal concerning the alleged gang links of some of ruling party politicians.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition camp failed Monday to agree on a schedule for the budget committee to discuss the supplementary budget.

The opposition parties demanded that some senior LDP officials be summoned to testify before the committee about the so-called "Sagawa Kyubin scandal." The LDP rejected the opposition demand.

The ministry official called for the committee to hold parallel discussions about the budget and the scandal in order to assure early passage of the supplementary budget.

The budget "has a large impact on the economy," the official said.

The official also said the ministry plans to take no additional steps to prop up sagging stock prices.

The recent downturn of the stock market is in part a reaction to a sharp market upswing since late August, as well as a product of market concerns about the negative effect of the yen's strength on the export-oriented businesses, he said.

Besides a perception among investors that neither the real economy nor business performances have hit the bottom yet, there is also a concern that there will be a delay in implementing the supplementary budget, he said.

But the official said the ministry has already taken measures to support the market, and that effects of the measures will eventually make themselves felt and inspire investors to start buying.

Private Group Urges Diet Policymaking Function

OW0711090992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Japan must strengthen the policymaking capability of the parliament with the formation of a special committee to discuss a host of political issues, a private group said Saturday.

The proposal was drawn by the private ad hoc council on political reform, chaired by Masao Kamei, an adviser to the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren).

The group, comprising business, labor and media leaders, pointed out political problems such as the Diet deliberations' "hollowing" and the opposition camp's incapability of presenting their own policies and functioning as a check-and-balance force in the Diet.

It also criticized physical resistance in the parliament, such as the "ox-walk" go-slow tactic, and backroom-bargaining politics.

The group then proposed forming a special committee on basic political issues in which all the Diet members can feel free to participate.

To pursue policy-oriented debates among politicians, the group suggested a ban on the practice of the cabinet members having government ministry officials answer questions from Diet members.

It also proposed introduction of a throughout-the-year parliamentary session so as to cope better with political tasks.

As for reform of the House of Councillors, the group sought not to have political parties bind their upper house legislators by party decisions so the second chamber can maintain its originality.

LDP Said Eying Australian Electoral System

OW0711105092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is looking at Australia's single seat constituency system as a model for political reform in Japan, party sources said Saturday.

The planned introduction of a system similar to Australia's for Japan's House of Representatives is intended to revamp the multiseat constituencies under which two to five seats are allotted to each voting district.

The Australian system is said to be more friendly to minor parties as voters' preferences after their first choice are counted to select a winner if no candidate wins a majority, the sources said.

The LDP is also planning to include in its electoral reform plan the reduction of lower house seats from 512 to 500, they said.

With the plan, the conservative party intends to narrow its differences with the opposition over reform of the lower house electoral system.

Although the reform plan is incomplete, the LDP will likely propose it to the opposition parties as is, LDP Secretary General Tamiyuki Watanuki said.

The plan is part of an emergency political reform program aimed at reducing the cost of campaigning and redressing vote value disparities between sparsely and densely populated constituencies.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has pledged to unveil the plan by the end of November.

The LDP and opposition parties have agreed on an 18-point reform package, to be enacted in the current extraordinary Diet session. Among its requirements will be that all parliamentarians and prefectural governors disclose their assets.

Small Firms' Business Confidence at 17-Year Low

OW0511154592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Economic pessimism of small businesses in Japan is at its deepest in 17 years, according to a survey published Thursday by a governmental financial agency.

The quarterly study, compiled by Japan Finance Corp. for Small Businesses, found, however, that businesses surveyed felt inventories were finally beginning to shrink in the latest quarterly period of July-September.

Sales indexes of small firms plunged to negative 26.6 from negative 16.0 registered in the previous quarterly period, the lowest since a negative 33.1 was posted in 1975, when the oil crisis jeopardized the nation's economy.

Inventory indexes, meanwhile, improved to negative 16.4 from negative 19.2 in the April-June quarter, indicating companies efforts to slim stockpiles are finally being felt.

The survey, which covered some 6,000 small enterprises, also showed small firms have not benefited from the series of interest rate cuts by the Bank of Japan (BOJ).

An index measuring ease in obtaining long-term loans for small businesses registered at negative 2.6, the first time in 12 years the index has recorded in the negative column.

Corporate officials said the finding shows that banks are increasingly choosy in lending to smaller businesses due to worries over their financial standing.

MOF Not To Revive Loan Restriction Automatically

OW0611130092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance (MOF) will not automatically revive restrictions on overall lending to real estate concerns if such loans reach a ceiling set by the ministry, Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki said Friday.

A restriction on real estate lending was imposed by the ministry to cool off heated domestic land prices, but was scrapped in January.

When it lifted the limitation, the ministry set a guideline stating it would issue warnings to financial institutions if the year-on-year growth rate on the balance of their lending to real estate deals surpassed that of their overall lending by more than 3.0 percentage points for two consecutive months.

If the gap between the growth rates widens to 5.0 points or more for two consecutive months, the ministry said, it would consider reviving the restriction.

According to the Bank of Japan, the average gap between growth rates at Japanese banks stood at 2.8 points at the end of August.

Analysts said the gap is likely to widen with lending to real estate firms on the rise, partly in connection with the acquisition of property for public use.

Ozaki's remarks indicate the ministry's concern that the ceiling, if strictly adhered to, could impose negative effects on real estate purchases for public use, which was a major focus of the government's economy-stimulating package announced in August, analysts said.

Posts Ministry To Keep Insurance Premiums Same

OW0911133992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT
9 Nov 92

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will not raise premiums on post office life insurance policies until at least 1994, a top ministry official in charge said Monday.

Akimasa Egawa, head of the Insurance Bureau, told a press conference that the investment climate for the funds from its life insurance policies has worsened due to interest rates falling. But the insurance premiums can probably be maintained at the current levels according to the bureau's calculation, he said.

Premiums on the government-run insurance policies are determined by yield on investment, operation costs, and actual insurance payments. If premiums on the government-run life insurance policies remain unchanged, it will stand in contrast to insurance policies sold by private insurance firms that plan to raise premiums next April for the first time in the postwar era.

Sources at the bureau said falls in stock prices and lowered loan interest rates are seen to be forcing private life insurance companies to raise their premiums. However, the bureau usually invests its life insurance funds into securities at a lower rate than private insurance companies, so the yield on investment the bureau receives is relatively stable, and thus it can maintain the current premium levels, they said.

Total funds of the post office life insurance increased by 3,258.1 billion yen during the first half of the fiscal year through September. The outstanding balance at the end of September amounted to some 61 trillion yen, according to the bureau.

North Korea

Radio Details Scope of Eagle '92 Exercise

SK0611152992 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Text] According to military sources, despite the unanimous protests and denunciation by the Korean people and peace-loving people the world over, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets yesterday began the large-scale Eagle '92 joint military exercise designed to invade the North.

This provocative war exercise started by placing the U.S. forces of aggression occupying South Korea and the those of the puppet forces on emergency alert. This very dangerous game of playing with fire is designed for the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets to deploy their special warfare units and their Army, Navy, and Air Force forces in a concentrated manner and thus enhance

their actual combat capability in order to launch surprise strikes against the northern half of the Republic from land, sea, and air.

Three million troops are participating in the exercise, including the U.S. forces of aggression occupying South Korea and those stationed overseas, the South Korean puppet forces, the police, the Homeland Reserve Forces, and the Civil Defense Corps, and tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery, aircraft, warships, and various other ultramodern lethal equipment. In order to simulate actual warfare, the U.S. imperialists had deployed their Army, Navy, and Air Force special operations units stationed in overseas bases in operational areas in South Korea by the end of October. The units of the U.S. imperialist forces occupying South Korea as well as the puppet forces had moved to staging areas and accelerated their preparations for the exercise.

This war exercise, which is to continue until 9 November, is now being frantically conducted in areas close to the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line and across South Korea. Yesterday formations of transport helicopters moved to areas around Aechon, Sayo-ri, and Chorwon-up in Chorwon County, Kangwon Province, South Korea and dropped scores of battalions of special warfare troops from the puppet forces on operational areas. After securing positions, those special warfare troops quickly closed in on targets and began tactical exercises. Later, teams of those special warfare troops individually or collectively launched emergency strikes against targets, simulating actual warfare.

Scores of special warfare teams which were deployed in Sinse-ri, Chorwon-up, Chorwon County, Kangwon Province and Pangmun-ri, Paju County, Kyonggi Province of South Korea randomly fired over 1,200 rounds of large-caliber machine guns and M-16 automatic rifles, thus promoting a war-like atmosphere. Also, 155-mm and 105-mm gun batteries of the puppet forces which were deployed in areas around Mungil-ri, Chorwon-up, Chorwon County, Kangwon Province, South Korea rained hundreds of cannon shells on areas close to the DMZ, thus instigating war frenzies.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets frantically conducted an air war exercise as part of the Eagle '92 joint military exercise. Formations of fighter-bombers and assault planes which scrambled from overseas bases and over 250 military planes of the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea and the puppet air force were dispatched in a concentrated manner for a joint air-to-ground strike exercise, which was frantically conducted yesterday over Anmyon Island, Kongju, and Yaju. This war exercise is a game of playing with fire designed to complete a joint command system between the U.S. Air Force planes and puppet air force planes and enhance their ability to strike jointly at strategic targets inside the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists brought transport planes loaded with lethal equipment and war materiel from bases on

the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific to U.S. Air Force bases occupying South Korea. They also deployed that equipment and war materiel in frontline operational areas and logistics bases.

With the continuation of the Eagle '92 joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists conducted more vicious air espionage against the northern half of the Republic yesterday. At around 0700, the U.S. imperialists sent U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance planes along the Military Demarcation Line and engaged in aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic by repeatedly flying from east to west and from west to east.

The U.S. imperialists repeatedly flew five Army tactical reconnaissance planes, including RV-1's, RF4C's, and other types of planes over Kanghwa Island, Munsan, Yonchon, and the East Sea east of Kojin and engaged in full-scale aerial espionage against the frontline and inland areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets frantically conducted a naval landing and attack operations exercise as part of the Eagle '92 joint military exercise. Yesterday, the special warfare troops of the puppet forces which moved to the West Sea off Inchon and Kunsan frantically conducted a naval landing exercise in areas that closely resemble the coastal areas of the northern half of the Republic, under the cover of U.S. Air Force and the puppet air force squadrons.

Warship groups of the puppet forces moved to the East Sea east of Samchok and Kangnung and frantically conducted a naval attack operations exercise designed to achieve naval supremacy in various situations.

The puppets have conducted the provocative Hwarang war exercise and various other aggressive exercises since 2 November, thus creating an atmosphere of anticommunist confrontation and a fervor for northward aggression.

As a result of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets' reckless war maneuvers, a grave touch-and-go situation is prevailing on the Korean peninsula. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue to bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war despite our repeated warnings, the war maniacs will be burned to death in the fire they made themselves.

More on Exercises

SK0911052992 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0442
GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] *Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)*—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have carried the aggressive "Eagle 92", "Hwarang" and joint air war exercises to the climax by totally mobilizing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, death tools, puppet army forces, police, "homeland defence reserve forces" and "civilian defence forces," according to military sources.

On November 7, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets infiltrated one thousand and several

hundred groups of "commandoes" through the ground, sea and sky for a "commando" operation against the northern half of Korea in the whole area of South Korea.

They also staged an all-round joint air war exercise.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists carried out a joint exercise for strike at ground in the skies above Oeyon Islet, Chungju and Wonju coordination with overseas-based planes and those belonging to the U.S. Air Force in South Korea and the puppet air force.

Mobilized in this war exercise were fighter-bombers, pursuit-assault planes, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes, more than 350 in all.

Coinciding with those war exercises the South Korean authorities started the "Hwarang" exercise by mobilizing large forces of civilians, government officials and army, while inciting anti-communist confrontation and a war fever against the North.

U.S. Total Pullout From South Demanded

SK0711113292 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1003
GMT 7 Nov 92

["U.S. Imperialists' Invariable Aggressive Designs on Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 7 (KCNA)—The United States recently summoned South Korean puppet military brasshats to Washington for a war confab, at which they decided to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and, at the same time, to send a "rapid deployment and deterrent combat force" consisting mainly of the U.S. Air Force and Navy to the Korean peninsula before the event of "contingency", if necessary.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists have not discarded their aggressive designs on Korea but are stepping up their moves of aggression and war against our Republic, a NODONG SINMUN article today says, and goes on:

Although the U.S. imperialists are claiming that this military step is inevitable in view of the "critical situation" on the Korean peninsula, it is a nonsense that cannot go down with anyone.

It is only too clear that the situation on the Korean peninsula cannot be "critical", since the North and the South declared they would solve the questions of peace and reunification by the united efforts of the nation and it cannot be a ground for the United States to deploy its new forces there.

As far as the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula is concerned, it is attributable to the United States and the South Korean authorities. Even at the moment the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army are staging a provocative war game codenamed "Eagle-92" against the North with the mobilization of huge forces.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities concluded already last year the "wartime support agreement" which is usually signed on the eve of a war and recently decided to promptly send the "rapid deployment and deterrent combat force" to the Korean peninsula. This is aimed at unleashing a war against the North after deploying their Navy and Air Force in South Korea beforehand and thus gratifying without difficulty their ambition for aggression which they could not attain in the 1950s.

The United States must discard its anachronistic aggressive designs on Korea, stop the war rackets and pull its aggression forces out of South Korea without delay.

Kim Il-song Receives Message From Yasir 'Arafat SK0811083892 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0807 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 8 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in connection with the decision of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

In the message dated November 2 the Palestinian president said the decision of the United States and South Korea to resume the joint military maneuvers not only conflicts with national unity and dialogue on the Korean peninsula but poses a great menace to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and it would only create an atmosphere of cold war and increase the tensions.

He expressed the firm belief that the friendly Korean people, under the wise and experienced leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, would smash this challenge and ensure equitable peace and security on the Korean peninsula and found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, thus achieving progress, prosperity and reunification, their national goal.

He wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Ambassador Reaffirms Stand on Joint N-S Meetings

SK0711154892 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 0900 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Son Song-pil, our country's ambassador to the Russian Federation, granted an interview to an ITAR-TASS reporter on 4 November in connection with the fact that the United States and the South Korean authorities are trying to resume the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise against our Republic.

He pointed out that at the annual Security Consultative Meeting held in Washington recently, the United States and the South Korean authorities devised a serious

military plot deciding to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise discontinued this year, to postpone the second-phase plan to withdraw the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea, and to deploy the flexible deterrence option forces in South Korea to attack us. He stressed that this evokes great indignation and apprehension among all Korean people desiring peace and peaceful reunification of the country and among world peace-loving people.

He noted that the joint meeting of the DPRK Government, political parties, and organizations, which was held on 27 October, brandished the decision to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise as a wanton violation of the North-South agreement and the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula; as an open provocation to destroy the North-South dialogue; and as the most dangerous military venture to drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of a war and turn the North-South relations back to the confrontation era when the agreement had not been adopted. He reminded the reporter that the joint meeting demanded that the decision to resume the joint military exercise be withdrawn immediately.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are trying to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise. He said that this shows that the U.S. strategy toward Asia, that is, offspring of the Cold War, has not changed. He pointed that this is a great threat to peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and the world.

While answering questions on the prospect of the North-South high-level talks, the ambassador noted: The United States and the South Korean authorities devised the plot to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a nuclear war exercise. Worse still, they are conducting the 92 Eagle exercise, another military provocation which aggravates tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula. This is a dangerous military provocation to threaten us with strength and to aggravate to the extreme the situation on the Korean peninsula. This is an open challenge to our principled demand that the Team Spirit joint military exercise not be resumed.

In connection with a prevailing grave situation, our side's premier sent an urgent telephone message to the South side's prime minister on 31 October. He demanded in the telephone message that the South side withdraw the military exercise plan by 2 November and that it notify our side of the result. Instead of positively responding to our just demand and patient efforts, the South Korean authorities challenged us by saying that they would conduct the large-scale war exercise as scheduled with the pretext that they were a defensive and annual exercise.

This cannot but be the destruction of the North-South joint committee meetings, the declaration of giving up implementing the documents of agreement between the North and the South and of overall confrontation against us.

Under these circumstances, our side clearly declared that we cannot attend the first meetings of the North-South joint committees which will be held in Panmunjom at weekly intervals beginning on 5 November.

As far as the North-South joint committee meetings, if the United States and the South Korean authorities withdraw the decision to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise by the end of November, and declare this at home and abroad, the North-South joint committee meetings will be held. The United States and the South Korean authorities are the ones who should be held entirely responsible for the cancellation of various North-South contacts, including the North-South high-level talks.

Next, the ambassador talked about our principled stand concerning the nuclear inspection. He said: Because the United States and the South Korean authorities recently agreed to resume the Team Spirit joint military, that is, a nuclear war exercise, and once again openly conduct a nuclear threat and blackmail against us, a grave situation is being created. This makes it difficult for our Republic to sincerely discharge its duty required by the nuclear safeguard accord.

He noted that while talking about the unreasonable suspicion of our nuclear development, the United States and the South Korean authorities agreed to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise and once again threaten us. He stressed that the issue of nuclear inspection in our country can never be resolved through any pressure, blackmail, and arms-twisting act.

He went on to say: If the United States and the South Korean authorities persistently resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise in spite of our repeated warnings, a new grave stumbling block, which prevents us from discharging nuclear safeguard accord that has been smoothly discharged, will be created. When the Team Spirit joint military exercise is stopped for good and the nuclear threat and pressure do not exist, the inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency will be held smoothly constantly. In addition, the North-South agreement and the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization will be successfully implemented.

Instead of looking straight at reality and act with discretion, if the United States and the South Korean authorities run counter to the trend of the times and to the desire of mankind and if they persistently take the road of conducting the Team Spirit joint military exercise, they should be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequence arising therefrom.

Future of Talks Depends on South Attitude

SK0711001092 Pyongyang Korean Central

Broadcasting Network in Korean 1149 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "They Ought To Be Responsible for It"]

[Text] As has been already reported, the North side's chairmen of the North-South Joint Reconciliation, Military, and Social and Cultural Committees announced a joint statement on 3 November. They made it clear in the joint statement that they cannot attend the first meetings of the North-South joint committees to be held in Panmunjom at intervals of one week from 5 November because the South Korean authorities conduct Hwarang and Eagle military exercises together with the U.S. Forces with the first meetings of the North-South joint committees around the corner. This is an extremely just action.

The premier of the DPRK Administration Council, head delegate of our side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks, sent an emergency telephone message to the prime minister, head delegate of the South side's delegation, on 31 October in connection with the fact that the South Korean authorities plan to stage the Hwarang and Eagle war exercises together with the U.S. imperialists. The message expressed a concern about consequences that these war exercises will bring about to the North-South joint committee meetings and development of North-South relations, demanding that the military exercise plans be canceled until 2 November and that our side be informed of the results.

Our side's demand stemmed from our whole-hearted desire to prevent the North-South joint committee meetings to be held from 5 November from being aborted at all costs and keep our country's situation from returning to the original state of confrontation. Nevertheless, instead of positively responding to our just demand and persevering efforts, the South Korean authorities not only unfairly found fault with us in a telephone message sent to us on 2 November but also defied us by saying that they will conduct a large-scale war exercise as planned under the pretexts of a so-called defensive exercise and combined exercise.

They also staged the largest-scale 92 Eagle war exercise in history on 3 November by mobilizing huge Armed Forces over a total of some 3,000,000 soldiers, including the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces stationed overseas, puppet forces, police, homeland reserve forces, civil defense corps, and enormous ultramodern war means, including tank, armored cars, artillery, planes, and war ships.

These acts by the South Korean ruling group are an open treachery to us. These are also deeds that only those who do not want the country's peace, reunification, and dialogue, can perpetrate. The South Korean authorities have been conducting the war exercises far surpassing the Team Spirit joint military exercise against us in their scale and criminal nature of exercise contents because they do not want reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchange.

How can we sit with those trying to do harm to a dialogue partner while hiding a sword in their bosom?

Even though we sit vis-a-vis with them, it will only increase confrontation and distrust. This is a serious lesson which the dialogues of the past showed. In an effort not to repeat such an unhappy past, we demanded them to immediately withdraw their plans even when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities announced their plan to conduct Hwarang and Eagle war exercises as well as announcing their plan to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

The South Korean ruling group, which is staging a large-scale war exercise aimed at invading the North, although it surely knows that reckless war exercise commotion may lead the North-South dialogue to rupture, is the ringleader who aborted the first meetings of the North-South joint committees and cast a dark shadow over the North-South dialogues. The South Korean authorities should clearly know that they can never free themselves from the responsibility for not making the first meetings of the North-South joint committees held as scheduled and avoid the entire nation's strong denunciation and rejection because of it.

The future of the North-South dialogue wholly depends upon the South Korean authorities' attitude. The South Korean authorities should immediately stop Hwarang and Eagle war exercises before it is too late and apologize to the entire nation for their antidialogue, antipeace, and antireunification acts. At the same time, they should withdraw their decision to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise anyhow by the end of November and make it public at home and abroad. We will keep our eyes on the South side's attitude.

South 'Resentment' at U.S. Said Increasing

SK0811090192 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0822
GMT 8 Nov 92

["Eruption of Consciousness of Anti-U.S. Independence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* November 8 (KCNA)—The brutal murder of a South Korean woman by a U.S. imperialist aggression army soldier on October 28 triggered off an anti-U.S. struggle, which is now gaining in scope in South Korea.

This is the topic of a NODONG SINMUN commentary today.

Taxi chauffeurs affiliated with the Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, branch of the Federation of Taxi Unions have launched into a drive for refusing U.S. soldiers a ride.

The people's council for a grand democratic reform and establishment of a democratic government in a statement November 5 urged the authorities to thoroughly probe the truth by invoking the investigation right against the U.S. soldier who murdered the woman.

This is an eruption of the people's rancour and resentment at the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South

Korea and their consciousness of anti-U.S. independence, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says, and goes on:

The people's desire for independence and reunification is being ruthlessly trampled down and even their right to existence is in jeopardy under the military fascist rule forced by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are trying by hook or by crook to keep the military fascist dictators in power with the "presidential elections" around the corner in South Korea.

The fierce anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea is a righteous one under such circumstances.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces keep South Korea under their occupation, resorting to all arbitrariness, the struggle of students and people for anti-U.S. independence will further gain in scope, stresses the commentary.

South 'Dictatorship' To Persist Despite Elections

SK0611111292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011
GMT 6 Nov 92

["No 'Fair Election' Under Fascist Dictatorship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA)—The present South Korean ruler and the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) are nowadays talking about a "fair election," "clean election" as if they were going to make the upcoming "presidential election" a democratic "election". This is a political campaign aimed at prolonging the military dictatorial system through "government" power-backed "election" fraud after diverting elsewhere the attention of people, a by-lined article of NODONG SINMUN today says, and goes on:

This is illustrated by the fact that although the present South Korean ruler made a show of leaving the "DLP" and fussed about the "neutral cabinet to oversee the elections" there is no change in the existing military dictatorial system of South Korea.

Now the South Korean "cabinet" has changed its sign into "neutral cabinet to oversee the elections," but all those who took seats in it are pro-ruling party, pro-"government" and pro-dictatorship ones, and bureaucrats appointed by the present ruling quarters are left intact in the administrative bodies.

What matters is that the "Security Planning Board", prosecution, police and other repressive machines continue to exist in South Korea. It is a fact known to everyone that these repressive machines are all put in motion whenever "election" takes place in South Korea.

Fascist laws including the notorious "National Security Law" fabricated by the ruling force to maintain and prolong its power are as ever in force in South Korea, the article says,

stressing: Unless these repressive tools and legal and institutional devices are removed the "presidential election" and all other "elections" can not be fair ones.

South Korea

Concerns Over New U.S. Administration Viewed

Possible 'Countermeasures' Analyzed

SK0711023492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Nov 92 p 6

[Editorial: "Concern About Clinton"]

[Text] The government and political circle, and the business community as well, are visibly concerned with how Bill Clinton's election will affect the nation's defense and economy.

Simply, they should waste no time in trying to gauge what the new U.S. administration's policies will be and to work out counter-measures. Yet, this country is also in the process of power transition and we are not sure how much our bureaucrats and politicians are devoting themselves to this impelling task.

The first subject of concern is the possible U.S. request for Korea to increase its share of the cost for the upkeep of American troops here, in line with one of Clinton's platform planks to reduce the U.S. defense burden and the federal deficit.

But it is hopefully assumed that the new administration will maintain the existing agreements between Seoul and Washington calling for a delay in the second phase of the American troops withdrawal as Clinton himself has promised to keep the forces here as long as North Korea poses a threat. At the same time, it is believed he will take a tougher stance against Pyongyang's nuclear development program.

In this respect, there should be no outstanding problems cropping up in the future of Seoul-Washington defense cooperation as long as the two governments will be able to reach an agreement on adjusting the sharing of military expenditures.

Another area of concern is Clinton's expected protectionist economic and trade policies. The president-elect initially assured that the U.S. foreign policy would remain constant during the transition period but, as far as trade policy goes, his priority is expected to be what he termed as the hard and vital task of restoring America's economic strength.

Of course, the incoming administration's primary target will be the European Community [EC], Japan and China with which the United States has registered substantial trade deficits. Reflecting Americans' general sentiment, Washington has just taken some very harsh trade sanction against the EC, slapping 200 percent duties on over

\$300 million worth of EC goods, measures that could spark a full-scale transatlantic trade war.

Assuming that the Clinton administration would adopt a sterner trade policy such as invoking the Super 301 act against "unfair" trade practices of foreign countries, Korea is not in a position to go without proper counter-measures. The government should faithfully honor existing trade agreements with the United States and exert further efforts to implement economic liberalization programs thereby ensuring a smooth interaction with the new U.S. administration.

Effects of 'Clintonomics' Feared

SK0711051692 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Nov 92 p 6

[Editorial: "Steps on Clintonomics"]

[Text] The fever of Clintonomics seems to have gripped the country fast. Both the government and business circles are reportedly racking their brains to map out a wide range of measures to cope with the possible increase in trade pressure by the upcoming Clinton administration. They appear to believe that Clinton will step up trade pressure against Korea in due course as his Democratic Party has traditionally adhered to stronger trade protectionism than the Republican Party.

Certainly it is necessary for the country's economic community to draw up due measures to minimize the adverse impact of such a situation. It may be appropriate for Seoul to read the true intent of the Clinton administration, while increasing contacts with trade experts in the U.S. Democratic Party.

Yet, more than anything else, we must first admit to ourselves that allowing wider access to our markets is the inevitable wave of the future. The question is how to deal with the tides of the time in the manner least damaging to the national economy. We cannot afford to adhere forever to the policy of keeping local markets closed to foreign competition under the pretext of protecting local industries. The way to tide over the critical challenge from overseas is to strengthen the fabric of our own industries to weather international rivalry and selection.

Then, it must be clearly and irrevocably pointed out to the upcoming U.S. administration that a strong Korean economy ultimately benefits the U.S. economy and vice versa. With this basic awareness, Korea and the United States should find a new framework for economic cooperation and accommodation without imposing undue demands on each other. The new framework must be sought in a forward-looking manner, remembering that the two countries are not trade adversaries but mutually beneficial trade partners and that Korea-U.S. relations should not be measured merely by economic calculations but also by other considerations such as their common security partnership in this part of the world.

Pertinent advice here for our giant trade partner is that protectionist measures will never solve its bulging trade deficits. Instead, it must concentrate on improving the productivity of its labor force because only that can give American products a better competitive edge over other products.

Like any other endeavors, trade must be equitable and fair so as to make it a two-way traffic for mutual advantage. Competition, if it is to be fair, must be waged not by artificial sacrifice of the other's merits but by one's own superior merits.

With that realization, our American friend is called on to understand that the delicate trade issue between our two nations must be resolved through equitable negotiations and gradual accommodation without resorting to rash pressure tactics or confrontational approaches by either side.

Government Group To Contact Clinton's Team

SK0711031392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—Assistant Foreign Minister Sin Ki-pok will lead a South Korean working-level delegation to the United States to assess Seoul-Washington relations and to contact Democratic congressmen and officials of President-elect Bill Clinton's transition team, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Saturday.

Sin will attend a specially arranged meeting of 12 Korean consuls-general in North America Nov. 20 to discuss Seoul's measures in meeting the new administration, Yi told reporters.

He will try to contact congressmen from the Democratic camp and talk with members of Clinton's transition team while he is in Washington.

The consuls-general will deal with strengthening bilateral relations at state as well as federal levels in a form of "grass-roots diplomacy," the foreign minister said.

Lawmakers and businessmen are expected to visit Washington before Clinton is sworn in Jan. 20, and the ministry will assist the visits, Yi said.

U.S. Action Against EC Called 'Worrisome'

SK0811054392 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 92 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S.-EC Trade Feud"]

[Text] In this interdependent world of ours, no country can afford to keep its industries protected forever in total disregard of the interests of their counterparts in other nations. However, no country can slap down terms that would greatly disadvantage others. This is the pivotal point that deserves to be fully considered for the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade talks.

Failure in the negotiations would bode well for none. It is feared in that case that grouping of trade blocs, which are already cropping up all over the globe, would be further reinforced.

Viewed as such, the de facto declaration of a trade war by Washington Friday in the form of slapping 200 percent duties on \$300 million worth of European white wines and other farm goods starting next month is indeed worrisome and even perplexing. Angered by Washington's imposition of tariffs, EC officials are plotting their strategy, vowing to fight back.

Fortunately, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) world trade body has convened a meeting this week to consider what action can be taken to alleviate what it called a grave situation that now threatens to blow up into a full-scale trade friction between both sides of the Atlantic.

The quarrel between the United States and Europe is, however, not a fire on the other shore of the river. Korea has long been under harsh pressure in the course of the Uruguay Round negotiations to allow wider access to its markets, especially the agricultural markets. It has been asked to accept the so-called "tariffication" proposal to convert all nontariff import barriers into customs duties, but Seoul has so far made it clear that South Korea cannot accept the tariffication scheme which would result in the eventual opening of the rice market.

We are well aware that the inevitable trend is toward free trade in all spheres of economic activity including rice. Yet, its adverse impact on countries like Korea with a vulnerable agricultural base must be minimized. We need time to change the farming structure and farmland management to prepare for full agricultural market opening.

Coping with such an eventuality will require the government to familiarize the people with the issues facing the nation in relation to the multilateral trade negotiations and muster their support for the policies in will formulate. It will be equally important to make concerted efforts with other developing nations who are facing similar problems.

With the election of Bill Clinton as the next U.S. president, Washington may be looked upon to play a more invigorated leadership role to assure the world of a stable and peaceful environment, which can only ensure coprosperity. This role, however, requires cooperation and understanding from other components of the world community. Giving an impression of pursuing exclusive hegemonial dominance could stand in the way of exercising world leadership, however well-intentioned it may be. A leading role in orchestrating genuine partnership is a good approach, and the same goes for the current U.S.-EC trade friction.

Seoul, Beijing Expand Bilateral Ministerial Talks *SK0911021392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 9 Nov 92*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—Song Jian, China's minister of State Science and Technology Commission, is to visit South Korea later in November, starting off a series of visits by ministers between two countries, a government source said Monday.

Korean Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su will fly to China sometime in January and Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Li Lanqing visits Korea at the beginning of the year, he said.

The two countries agreed to regularize ministerial-level exchanges to bolster bilateral relations during summit talks in September, he noted.

Song will meet with his Korean counterpart, Kim Chin-hyon, during his stay in Seoul and materialize the agreement on science and technology cooperation discussed during the summit meeting. The two ministers will particularly touch on signing an agreement on cooperation in the field of atomic power.

Sino-Korean trade ministerial talks will mainly involve Korea's participation in China's eighth five-year economic plan.

Previous Seoul visits made by such Chinese ministers as Li Lanqing, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Wu Shaozu, minister of the State Physical Cultural and Sports Commission, before the Aug. 24 establishment of Seoul-Beijing diplomatic ties, were solely for attending international meetings or promoting Asian support to hold the 2000 Olympics in Beijing.

Their visits to Seoul are now planned for discussing bilateral interests, officials here said.

No Tae-u, Japan's Miyazawa Hold Talks 8 Nov

Meeting Previewed

SK0711045092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 7 Nov 92

[By Han Tak-bae]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u's meeting Sunday with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will be significant because No is about to leave office and they will talk about security and durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

The president is making the one-day trip to Kyoto to discuss ways to develop Korea-Japan relations and exchange opinions on the situation in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The informal visit is based on the consensus between the two top leaders on the need for dialogue at any time without being bound by formality.

Chongwadae (presidential residence) officials said Saturday there was a need for the two countries to adjust top-level policy views because of the fast-changing situation in North-east Asia and international developments characterized by the election of Bill Clinton to the White House.

Korea and China normalized relations in August, No visited Beijing to meet with the Chinese leaders in September, a major reshuffle of the Beijing leadership occurred last month, and Emperor Akihito visited China late last month.

Korea-Japan relations have seen some sensitive developments.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin will visit Korea later this month to solidify Korea-Russia ties but Japan-Russia relations have cooled since Yeltsin called off his planned tour of Japan over the issue of the Kuril Islands.

Japan's growing trade surplus with Korea and the question of war-time "comfort women" remain among problems that continue to block smooth development of relations between Korea and Japan.

These and other problems entail matters that need to be attended to by the top leaders, Chongwadae officials say.

No, they say, believes it is important to solidify relations with major allies to lay the foundation for national unification, the ultimate goal of his "northern policy."

They say No thinks Tokyo's support for Seoul's position is indispensable in the realignment of the order of Northeast Asia, and he hopes his meeting with the Japanese premier contributes to this end.

Among the topics in Sunday's talks will be the suspected development of nuclear arms by North Korea.

No is expected to ask Miyazawa to fully endorse Seoul's call for early implementation of inter-Korean nuclear inspections and a halt in the production of other weapons of mass destruction by North Korea.

The president will emphasize that mutual nuclear inspections should be realized based on the basic South-North agreement before any substantial steps are taken by Japan to improve its ties with Pyongyang or offer economic aid to North Korea.

No will note that North Korea has yet to abandon its attempts to communize the entire Korean peninsula, and he is expected to emphasize the need for the continued presence of American forces in South Korea.

Chongwadae officials say that No will accentuate the need for Korea-Japan cooperation, especially on whether U.S. contributions to the region should continue to ensure stability and peace.

Another important topic is likely to be joint steps the two countries could take to cope with changes in U.S. trade and foreign policies under Bill Clinton.

The officials say that there will be no basic change in U.S. foreign policy, but the president is expected to discuss with Miyazawa measures to cope with any new U.S. policies.

Unlike a summit, Sunday's talks will not be preceded by an advance discussion. Therefore, it is unlikely the two leaders will take up any concrete problems such as the chronic trade imbalance, comfort women or technical transfers.

These issues were discussed during the Seoul-Tokyo summit in January and have since been duly addressed, the officials say.

No Tae-u Leaves for Japan

SK0811001692 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0000 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] President No Tae-u left Seoul Airport for Japan this morning to hold summit talks with Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa. In this working visit, President No Tae-u will hold one-on-one and expanded summit talks with Prime Minister Miyazawa for approximately three and a half hours in Kyoto, Japan. He will return to Seoul this evening via Osaka. During President No Tae-u's summit talks, the sixth between the ROK and Japan during his term in office, the two leaders will discuss changes in U.S. foreign policy in the wake of the U.S. presidential election, ways for the ROK and Japan to counter such changes, the international situation, the Japanese emperor's first visit to China, the reshuffle of the Chinese leadership, and Russian President Yeltsin's visit to the ROK and China. The two leaders will also discuss the trade imbalance between the two countries, North Korea's nuclear issue, the establishment of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan, and other matters of mutual concern.

President No Tae-u will briefly meet with representatives of the Korean residents in Osaka, Japan, before leaving for Seoul.

President No Returns; Results Reported

SK0811111992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1000 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] President No Tae-u returned home after holding summit talks with Prime Minister Miyazawa in Kyoto, Japan on 8 November. In the summit talks, the heads of states of the ROK and Japan exchanged opinions on the possibility of changes in U.S. foreign policy due to the advent of the Clinton administration. In addition, they also extensively exchanged views on North Korea's nuclear issue; the issue of Northeast Asia, including Russia, China, and the Korean peninsula; and pressing issues between the ROK and Japan. The following is a report by Mun Chae-chol:

[Begin Mun Chae-chol recording] During the three-hour summit talks which started at 1130, including a private

meeting and an expanded meeting and luncheon, President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Miyazawa assessed the result of the U.S. presidential elections, and expressed the hope that the new U.S. Administration will not change its policy in Asia considering that its continued security role in East Asia is inevitable.

The heads of states of the two countries agreed to continue to maintain effective and firm steps among the three countries of the ROK, the United States, and Japan to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue. They agreed that since suspicions on North Korea's nuclear development cannot be completely dispelled by the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection alone, they will continue to urge North Korea to accept South-North mutual inspection. This was revealed by Chongwadae spokesman Kim Hak-chun.

They agreed that if North Korea moves toward the road of reform and opening up, it would contribute to detente and security in this region. Therefore, they agreed that they will make joint efforts to achieve this. They also agreed that it is necessary to assist Russia—which is suffering from economic difficulties—in its reform process because Russia can contribute to peace and stability in Northeast Asia only when it is in a stable situation.

The heads of states of the two countries agreed to cooperate closely to develop the open trade system and make continued efforts to achieve trade balance and expand trade between the two countries. In addition, under the correct recognition of the past history, they agreed to establish ROK-Japan relations that are future-oriented and constructive.

During their separate private meeting, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Japanese Foreign Minister Watanabe held talks and agreed that both countries will continue to work to resolve the comfort women issue.

After the summit talks President No and Prime Minister Miyazawa walked along the (Suruya) Garden where the talks took place and exchanged farewell greetings.

On his way to Seoul, President No met representatives of Koreans residing in Osaka at the Osaka Airport and was encouraging to them. President No said that starting next year the system of fingerprinting Koreans residing in Japan will be completely abolished. It was suggested that this issue was discussed at the summit talks.

After winding up his six-and-a-half hour visit to Japan, President No Tae-u left the Osaka Airport this afternoon. [end recording]

YONHAP Analyzes Summit Results

SK0811095292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan tried a new form of bilateral diplomacy Sunday, an informal meeting outside the capital city to talk over latest issues surrounding them.

The meeting proved to be what South Korean and Japanese officials had said it would be—not so much a discussion of bilateral matters but of regional topics.

The summit, while lacking in tangible content, served to send out a message to the neighbors.

South Korean President No Tae-u and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa discussed the results of last week's U.S. presidential election, inter-Korean nuclear problem, multilateral trade trend and regional significance of political and economic developments in Russia, No's spokesman Kim Hak-chun said after the summit.

The two leaders were of same opinion that the new U.S. Administration under President-elect Bill Clinton would not exercise entirely different Asian policy from George Bush considering the importance of U.S. security role and military presence in Northeast Asia, Kim said.

Japan reaffirmed its full support in getting North Korea to accept inter-Korean simultaneous nuclear inspection. The two leaders promised to take joint steps for this purpose and to work together to bring Pyongyang out of its international isolation, the spokesman said.

On bilateral matters, No and Miyazawa made a general promise to continue efforts for "forward-looking relations" by rectifying the trade imbalance in Tokyo's surplus and helping to correct historical misperceptions.

The No-Miyazawa summit opened when there was no visible, immediate issue at hand between the two countries, but the officials explained it as a symbolic gesture to Tokyo in a show of neighborly closeness.

Seoul-Tokyo ties have been under stress from unchanging trade imbalance in Japan's favor that last year accounted for nearly 90 percent of South Korea's trade deficit with the world.

The two countries are still in a tug-of-war with Japan yet to admit it coerced Korean "comfort women" to serve sex to Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Then came Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization and Russian President Boris Yeltsin's decision to bypass Japan and visit only South Korea amid territorial dispute over Kurile Islands, incidents that Japan could well be alarmed about and "unnecessarily" cause more friction.

"President No, looking back on his presidency, would be satisfied with what he has accomplished, especially his nordpolitik that opened entirely new relationships with the communist bloc including Russia and China," one Seoul official said in explaining the unexpected Korea-Japan summit.

"But he was disturbed by one thing that he still could not complete during his term—and that was Japan," the official said.

Japan requested for the summit first, and Tokyo officials are said to be appreciative of No's acceptance. In a way,

Sunday's meeting was meant to show others, especially Russia, that Seoul-Tokyo relations are close and cooperative.

Japan needed the Sunday summit to be assured it was not being neglected as new relations were forming in the Asia-Pacific, and South Korea needed it to secure Tokyo's cooperation in getting through to North Korea.

IAEA To Inspect Unreported North Facilities

SK0811034192 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0308 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] It has been learned that upon the conclusion of the ongoing fourth ad hoc inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], a high-ranking delegation led by the IAEA secretary general, would visit North Korea.

A diplomatic source said: As soon as the ad hoc inspections, which have continued since 3 November, are concluded on 21 November, an IAEA delegation will visit North Korea and inspect two of North Korea's unreported facilities, including a nuclear waste processing facility.

It was also learned that even though North Korea hinted that it would reject the IAEA's inspections on the ground of the decision by the ROK and the United States to resume the Team Spirit joint exercise, North Korea had been cooperating with the IAEA team for the ad hoc inspections as it had done in the previous inspections.

Government Agrees To Hold JNCC Meeting 18 Nov

SK0911081292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea agreed Monday to a North Korean proposal to delay the 10th meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) to Nov. 18 despite what it called Pyongyang's clear breach of promise.

Seoul claimed it had no choice but to continue "Team Spirit" joint military exercise with Washington unless Pyongyang cleared itself of nuclear suspicion.

"I cannot but express regrets at your unilateral decision to postpone the JNCC meeting by using our regular military exercise as an excuse," Chong Tae-ik, Seoul-side vice chairman of the JNCC, said in a telephone message.

North Korea insisted on delaying the nuclear talks, originally scheduled for Nov. 10, saying that it could not sit down at the negotiating table while Seoul was in the middle of military maneuvers such as "Foal Eagle" and "Hwarang."

"These exercises are completely defensive in nature conducted only in rear areas, and cannot be used as excuses," the message said.

"It is South Korea's unbudging position that it will continue preparations for Team Spirit under the current situation when you have not removed your nuclear suspicion by agreeing to inter-Korean nuclear inspection," it said.

North's Domestic Situation Seen as 'Ominous'

SK0211140292 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Nov 92 p 3

[Editorial: "North Korea's Ominous Internal Situation"]

[Text] Some foreign news media have reported that North Korea has discontinued all dollar-based transactions. It is difficult to confirm this report. However, we think that the report is most probably true, given that many foreigners are engaged in dollar-based transactions with North Korea. This report, assuming it is true, suggests that North Korea's internal situation is ominous.

Our society is now embroiled in a pre-election fervor. Therefore, it does not pay attention to what is happening on the other side of the Korean peninsula. However, given various circumstances, we can feel some signs that should not be neglected. Of course, it is dangerous to judge something from what we feel. Nevertheless, we do not think it reckless to try to see North Korea's internal situation based on the report that North Korea has discontinued all dollar-based transactions. This is because, even without this report, North Korea's difficult economic situation has been well known.

Some people reject other people's tendency to interpret pessimistically North Korea's economic situation. They say that North Korea can endure and that its economic difficulties are not bad enough to make it difficult to maintain its system. It is not clear which side is correct. In the course of the old Soviet Union's disintegration, there were those who said that one must be prudent in analyzing the Soviet situation. As long as people like us are living in North Korean society, they have no reason not to feel that their economy has gone wrong.

Some lawmakers in the National Assembly asked the government what plan it had mapped out against the possibility that the North Korean society may undergo abrupt changes. This is truly an appropriate question. Experts on North Korea say with caution that small signs have emerged that indicate that the North Korean establishment has begun to crack. This analysis is based on the judgment that skepticism has emerged in North Korea about the leadership system. This judgment is a mere speculation or rumor. However, there are other developments that support this judgment.

Therefore, North Korea's discontinuation of dollar-based transactions is noteworthy even though this may be a temporary measure. The communist East European countries, monolithic societies where the communist parties and their ideologies had been dominant, crumbled overnight. This shows that the more authoritarian a society is, the more fatal weaknesses it has. It is said that

Asian communism and, in particular, North Korean communism are different from East European communism. Still, we must not lessen our precaution.

The problem lies in our attitude. We are shamed that our neighbors seem more concerned than us about the situation on the Korean peninsula. Prospects for North-South talks are far from reassuring. We are worried about what North Korea's hard-liners would do to achieve a breakthrough in the deadlocked situation. This is why we must renew our vigilance against North Korea.

Externally, we must pool our diplomatic potential. Internally, we must not slacken our posture of alertness. We must also pull in our belts another notch.

North Korea must boldly change its way of thinking. It must completely abandon its anachronistic strategy to overthrow the South Korean society and make efforts to promote genuine North-South relations of harmony, coexistence, and cooperation. We firmly believe that this is the only road toward North-South co-prosperity, which will help North Korea overcome the difficulties facing it. No one can predict what will happen if North Korea avoids doing so.

Burma

Parties To Draft Delegates for Charter Convention

BK0611142892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Rangoon, Nov 6 (AFP)—Burma's military regime has asked the country's political parties to submit lists of delegates to a national constitutional convention scheduled to begin on January 9, a party source said Friday.

The parties have been asked to name their delegates by the end of next week, the source said.

The 33-member convening committee has specified that each of the seven parties that won seats in the May 1990 general election is to nominate a third of its MPs to the convention. The three parties that won no seats are to send the minimum of five delegates each.

But it was unclear just how many delegates the parties actually would send to the convention.

Many of the 485 elected MPs have since lost their seats, having been disqualified by the government for various reasons, while some have been jailed and others have died.

The main opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) captured 392 House seats in the election, but more than 100 of its MPs have since been disqualified, jailed or forced into hiding.

Also, five election tribunals are still scrutinizing the expense accounts of another 85 NLD MPs, and they may lose their seats if irregularities are found, the party source said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

But the NLD still should be able to send about 100 delegates, making it the largest group there.

The government has specified that in addition to political parties, delegates will be sent by workers' and farmers' groups and other associations, plus all of the nation's numerous ethnic minorities.

Khin Nyunt Refutes Amnesty International Charges

BK0811115792 Rangoon Burma Television Network in
Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The closing ceremony of the special refresher training course no. 3 for doctors was held at the Ohndaw Hall of the Central Institute of Public Services in Hlegu Township this morning. Major General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the National Health Committee [NHC] and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], attended the closing ceremony and delivered an address. The ceremony was also attended by Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt, minister for religious affairs and Rangoon command commander; Chief Justice U Aung Toe; Maj. Gen. Thein Win, minister for transport; Brigadier General Myo Thant, minister for information;

Colonel Pe Thein, minister for education; U Ohn Gyaw, minister for foreign affairs; U Win Sein, minister for rail transportation; Brig. Gen. Lun Maung, minister for the prime minister's office; Yangon [Rangoon] mayor U Ko Lay; the chairman and members of the Public Services Selection and Training Board; senior officials from the Defense Ministry; deputy ministers; SLORC Information Committee members; and responsible personnel.

Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt, chairman of the NHC and secretary-1 of SLORC, delivered an address. He explained that the ceremony was held to mark the conclusion of the third special refresher course for doctors conducted by the state and was a day of great significance in which an important course for doctors was successfully completed for the third time. He also noted that it was an auspicious day not only for the trainees but also for those responsible for the training course. He mentioned in his address at the opening ceremony that there was great need for every citizen to know the historical background of his country and hoped the substantial knowledge about SLORC's activities gained from the training course will be helpful in the practical world. [passage omitted]

Continuing, he said the SLORC has now been making necessary arrangements for convening the national convention. He explained that the National Convention Convening Commission has been formed and the various regional and departmental delegate selection supervisory committees formed nationwide have been selecting delegates for the convention. He next added that expatriate terrorist groups in collaboration with some organizations from foreign countries are trying to undermine and to disrupt the national convention, which is of vital importance for the future of our country. However, he said the government was determined to make the National Convention a success.

The secretary-1 also explained the allegations fabricated by some external organizations and broadcasting stations. He said that on 28 April 1992, Maj. Gen. Maung Hla, commander of the forward military operations special control command, held a coordination meeting with divisional commanders at the operations hall in Pa-an. He said that at that meeting Maj. Gen. Maung Hla announced that the present offensive in the Karen State will be suspended in order to restore national solidarity and to attain goodwill among all national races, with a view toward obtaining national unity. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt next said the KNU [Karen National Union] terrorist insurgents, taking advantage of the suspension, captured the army camps in the (Hwe-polone) and (Htimukhe) regions. He then explained that the defense services, in order to recapture the camps, had unavoidably launched a counteroffensive.

Continuing, he mentioned that in the course of the counteroffensive, several battles took place with terrorist insurgents and there were instances where the terrorist insurgents and their families took refuge in the country on the other side. He went on to say that broadcasting

stations have been making allegations that the military is carrying out offensives, although they said offensives would be stopped, and hundreds of villagers in the battle regions are fleeing to the country on the other side. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt then explained that the counteroffensives were only to recapture the camps the KNU had allegedly captured, and that the people taking refuge in the country on the other side were not local people but the KNU insurgents and their families.

He further explained that in the Amnesty International report it was mentioned that all religious groups—not only the majority Buddhists but the minority Muslims, Christians, and Hindus—are being persecuted in Burma. He noted that one foreign news service in particular could be seen to be continually planning and carrying out agitations for religious and racial disunity. Furthermore, Khin Nyunt noted that Amnesty International has alleged that many have been killed, tortured, and arrested, while human rights have been violated throughout Burma and torture is a natural routine carried out by the defense services, police, and military intelligence personnel.

He clarified that in Burma legal action is taken only against those who violate the existing laws. The secretary-1 noted that traditionally in Burma there has never been any torture of those who have violated the laws and have been sentenced and jailed. He explained that lawless torture and killings are being carried out only in the insurgent-controlled regions. He next said that since there are very strict rules safeguarding the lives of inmates, the allegations were falsely fabricated in collaboration with the insurgents.

Continuing, Khin Nyunt explained that just as the absconders and exiles were spreading fabricated news, some foreign broadcasting services, who lavishly wanted to broadcast these concoctions, are constantly trying to acquire this kind of false news. He also said that an organization like Amnesty International, which treats false news received from the insurgents as though they were concrete facts collected by them, has been producing reports based on these false facts. He expressed the hope that the populace, including the doctors, will understand their unethical plans and concocted fabrications. [passage omitted]

Health Minister Leaves for AIDS Conference

**BK0511145792 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 5 Nov 92**

[Text] A Burmese delegation led by Rear Admiral Than Nyunt, minister of health, left by air this morning for New Delhi to attend the Second International AIDS Conference for Asia and Pacific from 8 to 12 November. Rear Admiral Than Nyunt, health minister, was seen off at the airport by Colonel Pe Thein, minister of education; Energy Minister U Khin Maung Thein; Dr. Klaus Wagner, WHO resident representative in Rangoon; and directors general and responsible officials from Health Ministry departments.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Editorial Views President-Elect Clinton

**BK0611132792 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 5 Nov 92 p 10**

[Editorial: "What We Want From Clinton"]

[Text] Bill Clinton emerges as the winner in the volatile 1992 United States elections by a landslide victory. Yes, the American electorate has clearly been inspired by his vision to conquer economic stagnation and social unease. He has succeeded in presenting himself as the hip, fresh "Kennedyesque" alternative to a tired, old George Bush.

But the prosaic truth is that they came to vote in rejection of the Bush Government. The electorate responded, not to Clinton for his ideas, but simply to the idea of change. That is why people in several Republican-stronghold states did not come home to Bush this time round. Voting seems to be a question of who is least disliked rather than who is the best candidate.

The crucial question is: How will Clinton view the world from the White House? As a president who never went to war, he seeks to return "patriotism" to the country through enabling Americans to compete in the global economy. Still, Americans should not expect a quick-fix solution from Clinton when the economy has been steadily declining while receiving hands-off treatment from Bush—economic recovery can never be painless. It is hoped that Clinton's Government will not be inward looking and will do away with protectionist measures.

He must recognise the fact that the strengthening of the US economy depends on the economies of others. The path of the future is economic inter-dependence. Clinton must not be selective in his choice of which economic markets to trade with if he is to remain true to the promise of global free trade.

Signs of Clinton's leadership qualities are shown in his tenacity and perseverance (some call it character) in winning through a brutal campaign. He would have to assert stronger leadership to change the international political scene where world leaders seem to be going separate ways in tackling the free trade talks in the Uruguay Round and the Bosnian conflict. Will Clinton, in his promise to restore the glory of America as the world's greatest country, be able to lead the other distracted and spineless Western leaders?

If Clinton can speak of global equality as passionately as he speaks of racial unity in the US; if he can say "There is only us... no 'them'—the Third World, the African countries, the Asian countries" in the way he says there should be no minorities and no ethnic groupings in the US, then there is a chance for a new global order and an end to the division of rich-poor nations. If Clinton

displays sensitivity to the ordinary Americans' concerns and social unity, he must display the same to the concerns and sovereignty of Third World countries. The question is whether Clinton will speak the same language on the international platform. But he should also learn from the mistakes of his predecessors, Bush and Reagan that what the American electorate wants from their president is not adventures abroad—don't flirt with international problems to gain popularity at home.

Some sincerity in its professed respect for other nations will make the US less overbearing. Policies that set the US adrift from the Southeast Asian region will not help the US become a respected global leader. Clinton must address the issue of how to reposition the US here for it has a lot to lose if a Japan-China-ASEAN network of co-operation takes place without it. To do so, it must come to grip with the multilateral character of regional diplomacy and respect our moves to promote free trade through the EAEC [East Asia Economic Caucus] or AFTA [ASEAN Free Trade Area].

Russia Vows To Resolve Confused MiG-29 Sale

BK0611134092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Nov 92 p 21

[By John Helmer]

[Text] Moscow—The delay and confusion in Russia's bid to win a Royal Malaysian Air Force contract for the MiG-29 air-defence fighter will be resolved shortly, a senior Russian official has told THE STRAITS TIMES.

Russia had not been able to finalise the sale because of the rivalry between competing Russian export organisations and their inexperience in negotiations with the Malaysians, he said.

"There have been a lot of dealers on the Russian side," said the official.

"They ran into trouble with the different Malaysian channels involved. The Russian side failed to diagnose the specificity of the Malaysian market, which is sponsoring this deal, and whose needs are served. They did not understand the ideological factors that are also involved in Malaysia."

Last month, the deputy minister in charge of Asia at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Mr. Vladimir Shibayev, claimed that the Malaysian government had "made a political decision to purchase the MiG-29 planes". But he acknowledged that no contract had been signed.

"Negotiations with Malaysia are an example of what trade should not be like," said Mr. Shibayev.

"We were preparing to make an extremely new and important breakthrough in the market, and at the very moment when the contract was ready to be signed, our Russian "trade agents" began to appear in Malaysia. A

total of 18 "trade agents" eager to get commission charges turned up," he added.

A Foreign Ministry official said that after protracted bureaucratic wrangling in Moscow, the Russian Government issued an order last month.

This order identified the Dementyev Production Association as having the sole and exclusive right to sign contracts for the export of the MiG-29, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

Altogether, more than 400 Russian enterprises are involved in the manufacture of the aircraft.

Until now, the export-marketing rights were claimed by the Mikoyan Design Bureau, the Air Force, the Lukhovitskiy production plant, and several export associations and intermediary enterprises.

Malaysia has also been looking at the American F-18 and F-16 fighter jets, while the French have offered the Mirage-2000 and the British the Tornado.

Malaysia has not yet announced its choice, but in Moscow, Russian officials are confident that they will close the deal soon.

Sabah UMNO Pledges Loyalty to Federal Leadership

BK0611143392 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] Sabah UMNO [United Malays National Organization] said that its liaison committee had no time to entertain any UMNO groups in Peninsular Malaysia which (?clash) and want to fish for votes in next year's party election. Its delegate, Encik [Mr.] Abdul Ghaffur Haji Salleh, said in this connection UMNO Sabah did not want any group to go to the state to appeal for votes. Encik Ghaffur said Sabah UMNO did not have the time to entertain such an appeal as its main priority was to recapture the state from the Party Bersatu Sabah, PBS [Sabah Unity Party].

He was speaking in support of the motion to thank UMNO president Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed for his policy speech at the UMNO General Assembly. The motion was tabled by Selangor delegate Datuk Shariff Jajang. Encik Ghaffur said Sabah UMNO did not want to be disturbed by any UMNO group from Peninsular Malaysia as it was working for the good of UMNO, and not any particular group. He said Sabah UMNO feared that UMNO would be disunited if the practice of spreading poison-pen letters continued as many such letters had reached Sabah. He said the letters were not only sent to divisional heads by also other UMNO members in the state.

**Paper Warns Against Divisiveness,
Anti-Federalism**

*BK0711140392 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA
in Malay 15 Oct 92 p 6*

[Editorial: "The Dangers of Holding a Referendum"]

[Text] All who offer themselves as leaders in Malaysia should be very sensitive to the way they behave and the words they utter. They cannot serve one group of people only. They should consider the interests of the nation in general, even if they are leaders of a state or district.

With regard to this matter, we regret hearing of the suggestion made by the chief minister of Sabah, Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, that a referendum be held for a review of the rights accorded to Sabah and Sarawak when they joined the Federation of Malaysia.

Pairin, being a leader, should be aware of what might be the consequences of implementation of his suggestion.

Commenting on Pairin's suggestion, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has expressed concern over it, saying that if all states decide to hold referendums, there will be disunity in Malaysia like what is happening in Yugoslavia.

We need not wander very far back into the past to know the impact of the disintegration of a nation following the breaking away of its states. Contemporary history gives vivid examples.

Yugoslavia was a federation comprised of six republics that existed under each individual republic's choice of administrative system. Among them, there were leaders who were more keen to divide than promote solidarity.

Each republic in Yugoslavia has its own language, own system of education, culture, and communications facilities, such as newspapers, radio, and television. As a matter of fact, the republics even have their own defense forces.

Today we can witness the consequences of some leaders' acts of sheer selfishness by refusing to tread the path of national unification, instead calling for segregation.

Apart from the disintegration of the federation, another consequence has been the ensuing civil war that has caused much loss of life and misery to millions of people. Do we want this to happen in Malaysia?

Pairin used to deny that he was attempting to break away from Malaysia. But his suggestion that there be a review of federal-state relations and a referendum had led others to question his objective.

In view of this, every leader should act with responsibility and should not cause anxiety to the people. If leaders want the people to take steps towards unification and solidarity, they should not put up suggestions that will bring about a negative result.

The leaders of various states and other particular groups in Malaysia should take heed of the prime minister's warning. They cannot single out the interests of their particular group only without considering the interests of the nation as a whole.

Currently, Malaysia's national stability is at a level that we can be proud of. Politically, Malaysia is peaceful. Her economic growth is among the most rapid in the world. Her people feel secure and psychologically stable.

These are achievements that many other nations can be jealous of. We hope there is no group—and especially no leader—trying to shake the existing stability.

**Mahathir Comments on UMNO Unity,
Succession**

*BK0711142892 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in English 1330 GMT 7 Nov 92*

[Text] UMNO [United Malays National Organization] President Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said he was leaving it to party members to decide on his successor. He did not agree with the suggestion by a journalist that a clear and early indication of his preference of his successor might ensure genuine unity within the party vents which he had been stressing all these while. [sentence as heard] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said just to do that would not only be undemocratic but might even split the party. He said the mere fact of naming his successor was not going to help, it may even split up the party.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was speaking at the news conference at the end of the second day today of the three-day UMNO General Assembly at the Putra World Trade Center in Kuala Lumpur. He said that as the party president, he could not force party members to unite. What he could do was merely appeal and reason it out with them. He said if they appreciate the need for unity, they will be united. He pointed out that although he spoke a lot on unity but this did not mean that there was no unity now in UMNO. The prime minister said there was definitely unity within UMNO but it could be further strengthened.

He would study the proposal made by a delegate from Selangor during the debate at the assembly earlier that a unity bureau be set up at the party headquarters to promote unity among members. However, he pointed out that setting up such a bureau would not guarantee unity.

Says Ghafar Successor by 'Party Tradition'

*BK0811161292 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in English 1330 GMT 8 Nov 92*

[Excerpt] UMNO [United Malays National Organization] President Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says that going by party tradition, Deputy President Ghafar Baba will succeed him and that the party will have to decide on the subsequent successor. He said it is UMNO

tradition that a man who holds the second post—the deputy presidency—succeeds the president and that is the way he thinks it should be. The prime minister said [words indistinct] was not for the deputy president post, but for the three posts of vice president and he would not name successor because it would not contribute to the betterment of the party.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was addressing a news conference at the end of the UMNO general assembly at the Putra World Trade Center in Kuala Lumpur. He was responding to a question on whether there was a change in his stand on the succession in UMNO with regard to a statement he made yesterday that he would let the party members decide on his successor. Asked whether that would mean the present state of [word indistinct] in the interest of the party, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said it is not for him to say because as far as he was concerned, the next man would [word indistinct] the deputy, but after that, it was up to the party to decide.

Asked whether he was making himself available for another one or two terms as the UMNO president, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said he was duty bound to offer himself if he was (?backed) by the party. He said he would [word indistinct], but if he is still healthy and the party still wants him, it is a duty for him to offer himself. He said if the party did not want him, that was quite all right. [Deputy Prime Minister] Ghafar Baba, who was at the news conference, declined to comment on Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir's statement. [passage omitted]

Groups Said To Claim UMNO Only for Muslims

BK0711152892 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in Malay 1430 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] It is said that several groups supported by the Sabah Unity Party [PBS] are now intimidating the indigenous people in the state, particularly those in the interior regions, with the propaganda that UMNO [United Malays National Organization] is meant only for the Muslims.

Sabah UMNO says the irresponsible tactic, which is aimed at preventing the spread of UMNO in the state, has come to the attention of party president Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

The prime minister held a meeting with Sabah UMNO leaders and the representatives of the non-Muslim indigenous people today during a recess on the second day of the general assembly. Present at the meeting were Tun Datu Haji Mustaffa Datu Harun, the deputy head of Sabah UMNO Liaison division, and leaders of the Kadazan, Murut, and Dusun tribes. The tribes leaders submitted to Dr. Mahathir a memorandum on a program to attract non-Muslims in Sabah to join UMNO.

Cambodia

NADK Denies Shooting Down UNTAC Helicopter

BK0711020592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian
2330 GMT 6 Nov 92

["Clarification of the Press Department of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the shooting of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] helicopter along the border of Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces"; date not given]

[Text] Reports from Phnom Penh say that on 5 November the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] office in Phnom Penh received news from the SNC [Supreme National Council] office of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] in Phnom Penh saying that unknown persons have shot down an UNTAC helicopter on the border of Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

On this issue, the PDK representative in Phnom Penh immediately and officially said on 6 November 1991 [as heard] that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] has nothing to do with this. The NADK Press Department would now like to provide further information on the shooting down of this UNTAC helicopter.

1. At the end of July 1992, Vietnam called a meeting at its political office in Phnom Penh and adopted a four-point plan, including two points saying this: First, strive to get Akashi and UNTAC to cooperate with Vietnam's puppets in Phnom Penh; and second, find every means to reduce the influence of the PDK until it is completely eliminated.

2. A few days ago, Vietnam ordered puppets Hor Nam-hong and Khieu Kanharit to openly request that UNTAC change its mandate from implementing the Paris agreement into one of cooperation between UNTAC and Vietnam's puppets to fight Democratic Kampuchea.

3. Slandorous military, political, and diplomatic activities of the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices over the past few months clearly show the sinister political goal of the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices to oppose the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. The Cambodian people, however, have eyes and ears; they know what is wrong and what is right, who is bad and who is good; they cannot be duped at will.

4. The shooting down of the UNTAC helicopter on the border of Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces is part of Vietnam's above maneuvers.

According to people who witnessed this incident, Phnom Penh puppet soldiers fired at this UNTAC helicopter.

'Communique' Issued on Accusation

BK0811013892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Nov 92

["Communique by the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea rejecting the accusation that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea shot at UN Helicopters in Siem Reap Province on 5 November 1992"; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. On 6 November 1992, an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] military officer slanderously accused the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea of being involved in the shooting of UN helicopters on 5 November in Siem Reap Province.

2. The spokesman of the PDK firmly denounces this accusation and categorically rejects it.

3. The shooting of UN helicopters was planned in advance by the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets to destroy the international community's current efforts for a correct, unbiased, and full implementation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement to enable Cambodia to have peace, independence, national union, and sovereignty with territorial integrity.

4. Everyone knows that occupying Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia and the puppet army set up by Vietnam have launched the 14th dry season offensive against the national resistance forces of the PDK and the Cambodian people since early October 1992.

5. The Vietnamese aggressors and the regime Vietnam has propped up in Phnom Penh have successively opposed, right from the beginning, a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem in the spirit and essence of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. They opposed the Paris agreement before it was signed, while it was being signed, and after it was signed. They have successively committed criminal acts and carried out dark maneuvers to destroy the Paris agreement with the aim of maintaining Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia and the puppet regime set up by the Vietnamese aggressors through their war of aggression in 1979.

6. The above incident clearly shows that it is imperative to urgently solve the root cause of the problem, namely end Vietnam's act of aggression and occupation in Cambodia and verify that all Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia.

Hor Namhong Urges Stringent Actions Against KR

BK0711152792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hor Namhong, member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC], granted an interview to correspondents of AFP, UPI, REUTER, NHK, and KYODO on 4 November.

First of all, H.E. Hor Namhong briefed the correspondents about the Khmer Rouge's [KR] planned offensive in the oncoming dry season. He stressed that one should not forget the Khmer Rouge's primary goal of and strategy for returning to power via all possible means.

Concerning implementation of the Cambodian peace process, H.E. Hor Namhong asked: What have the United Nations and international community done while the Khmer Rouge has opposed the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the international community in violation of international law and the Paris accord?

After 15 November the UNSC will take further actions concerning the Cambodian peace process. On this issue H.E. Hor Namhong stressed that punishments, including trade sanctions and closure of the border, to be decided by the UNSC, are the most appropriate measures because the sanctions mean the last chance for the Khmer Rouge to return to the peace process and be prevented from receiving huge amounts of funds, armaments, and ammunition for the purpose of furthering their criminal destructive war against the Cambodian people and nation.

H.E. Hor Namhong pointed out that if the Khmer Rouge continue to refuse to implement the peace accord, the last step for the cochairmen of the Paris conference is to refer to Article 29 of the agreement. He then asked: If the Khmer Rouge continue to reject the peace agreement, why should we keep them within the Paris accord?

He added that assessing the Khmer Rouge's present stance, if the UNSC decides to hold general elections without the Khmer Rouge we should take the precaution of preventing the Khmer Rouge from obstructing the holding of general elections in the near future. I use the word we to mean that UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and other parties, including the SOC, should be prepared to confront any eventual occurrence. In sum, the Khmer Rouge have not only violated and rejected the peace agreement, but have also tried to seek advantages by manipulating the Paris accord. H.E. Hor Namhong also said the international community and all the signatories of the Paris conference should clearly realize this situation.

Asked why the SOC has paid so much attention to the presidential election ahead of the general elections, H.E. Hor Namhong said that due to the instability and nonequilibrium caused by the Khmer Rouge, the election is a vitally important political issue: We should use the (?reputation) of a personality to be elected by the Cambodian people to resolve the situation. His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the most appropriate personage to resolve the situation in the future. And the holding of an election for a president who earns the respect of the people before the general elections will greatly assist in implementing the peace agreement and in the election of a constituent assembly.

Concerning Khmer Rouge bombardments, there are rumors that the Cambodian People's Armed Forces are

responsible for the attacks. On this issue, H.E. Hor Namhong pointed out: Never have we perpetrated such a joke and never have we considered such a joke in our minds.

On the issue of the cease-fire, H.E. Hor Namhong said: The SOC has asked UNTAC to take effective measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from making use of the peace agreement to occupy more territory and massacre more people. If no effective measures are taken, we will be obliged to protect the Cambodian people's lives ourselves.

Khmer Rouge Exclusion From Paris Accord Urged

*BK0711095792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
6 Nov 92*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "It Is Time To Exclude the Khmer Rouge From the Agreement"; date of commentary not given]

[Text] It has been over a year since the peace agreement was signed in Paris. Implementation of this peace accord is entering a crucial phase.

For more than a year, the Khmer Rouge—who belong to the so-called Party of Democratic Kampuchea and are responsible for the massacre of over three million people—have not only refused to implement the peace agreement, but have been carrying out savage violations of the cease-fire, attacking and shelling the areas of the Cambodian factions that have been striving to implement the agreement, particularly the zones of the State of Cambodia [SOC], tragically destroying property and the lives of our people.

The situation created by the Khmer Rouge has attracted the attention of and profoundly worried world public opinion, which has been following the Cambodian situation. According to various sources, the Khmer Rouge are busily stocking weapons on Thai territory adjoining the Cambodian border and bringing ammunition to hide in many zones inside Cambodia. According to some foreign observers, the weapons and ammunition possessed by the Khmer Rouge would amply enable the latter to continue fighting as guerrillas for at least another three years.

This, combined with the indifference paid to the UN deadline requiring the Khmer Rouge to resume implementing the agreement not later than 15 November and the recent rejection of the Japanese-Thai proposal, shows that the Khmer Rouge are indicating to people that they will not take part in the forthcoming election. And if the Khmer Rouge do not take part in the election, this is tantamount to saying that they will continue to pose an endless military threat not just to the SOC side, but also to the new elected government.

The worst and most dangerous situation will emerge if the United Nations has no concrete measures for use

against the Khmer Rouge. In our view, enough time has been given to the Khmer Rouge. If the door continues to remain open to them, unpredictable dangers will occur and those who will be the victims are the millions of Cambodian people living in areas of the SOC, which is correctly implementing the Paris agreement.

Therefore, to save the agreement from failure and reduce the danger emanating from the Khmer Rouge, it is now very necessary that the international community impose economic, military, and political sanctions against the Khmer Rouge. We renew our appeal to the UN Security Council to take concrete measures against the Khmer Rouge in their forthcoming resolutions—including the most important aspect of all, urgently excluding the Khmer Rouge from the Paris agreement. The Khmer Rouge should not be allowed to remain a legitimate political party that refuses to implement the agreement. Under the circumstances and considering the future, this measure is the most appropriate one.

Akashi Urges Military Restraint Ahead of Talks

*BK0611070092 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0417
GMT 6 Nov 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Nov 5—(AFP) Increased cease-fire violations in Cambodia led U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi to call Wednesday, 4 November, for military restraint among opposing factions ahead of further peace talks in Beijing, reports AFP.

Commenting on the severity and number of violations, Akashi said that military activity by various factions, observed over recent weeks, was aimed at increasing territorial control.

"These movements have in turn led to counter-movements and to jockeying for position and military advantage and actual clashes," Akashi said.

The call for restraint comes at a particularly delicate stage in the peace process, he said, adding that the second phase of a treaty which ended the civil war had not proceeded as planned.

The treaty, implemented by U.N. peacekeepers, was meant to put some 200,000 troops and guerrillas under supervision in a process called cantonment, then disarm them and send 70 percent of them into the private sector.

But so far, only about 50,000 fighters have been registered with the United Nations and most of them are on an agricultural leave program that allows them to leave the supervision sites.

So far, no Khmer Rouge guerrillas have joined the process and Phnom Penh troops have refused to disarm in the meantime.

UNTAC, however, has made progress in the crucial process of voter registration for U.N.-supervised elections scheduled for May 1993, Akashi said.

"Cambodians who are now registering in the hundreds of thousands must be allowed the chance to make their voices heard, free from intimidation or fear of conflict," Akashi said.

He described UNTAC's mission as a unique opportunity for the Cambodian people to take full control over their country and their destiny through free and fair elections.

"No Cambodian party has the right to deny the Cambodian people that chance," he added.

Meanwhile, Akashi was to join peace consultations November 7-8 in Beijing, which will involve representatives from the four factions in Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) and Indonesia and France as the co-chairmen of the Paris international conference on Cambodia.

The four other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council besides France—Britain, China, Russia and the United States—and representatives of Thailand, Japan and Australia, which have been closely associated with diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Cambodia, will also attend the meeting.

SNC Holds Meeting in Beijing 7-8 Nov

Khieu's 7 Nov Absence Viewed

OW0711144092 Tokyo KYODO In English 1416 GMT
7 Nov 92

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 7 KYODO—Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) will convene a full meeting Sunday in an attempt to break an impasse with Khmer Rouge guerrilla leaders and breathe new life into the stalled Cambodian peace process.

Saturday's scheduled round of SNC talks was relegated to a series of informal contacts between international peace brokers after Khmer Rouge delegation leader Khieu Samphan failed to arrive, diplomatic sources said.

Cooperation from Khieu is vital if Cambodia's four main political factions are to broker an agreement strengthening the implementation of a peace treaty they all signed in Paris in October 1991, observers said.

In Khieu's absence, which a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman attributed to "engine problems with his plane," envoys from the various nations who also signed the Paris accord held unofficial contact meetings throughout the day, the diplomatic sources said.

A planned press briefing by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, cochairman of the Paris Peace Conference with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, was canceled late Saturday with no explanation.

Analysts said there was little news to report given the haphazard nature of the day's proceedings.

A Japanese representative said a meeting between five nations—Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and Germany—convened at 5 PM to discuss ways to push the peace process forward.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation also attended informal sessions, and was "working very hard to find solutions," the representative said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen may attend the SNC session Sunday, he said.

Meanwhile, SNC President Prince Norodom Sihanouk also met with a number of representatives including Dumas and Alatas, the diplomatic sources said.

The discussions hinge on ways to persuade the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's most powerful military faction, to respect the Paris treaty and lay down its arms.

Khmer Rouge guerrilla attacks continue to disrupt the work of the 22,000-strong UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which is overseeing the country's moves toward democratic rule after 13 years of civil war.

UNTAC Chief Yasushi Akashi is in Beijing for the talks which also seek to improve relations between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Khieu Samphan argues that Vietnamese troops continue to enter Cambodia despite a provision in the peace accords guaranteeing their total withdrawal. UNTAC maintains that the Khmer Rouge have failed to prove the allegations.

Khieu also wants the Phnom Penh Government to secede power to the SNC in advance of national elections next year, which his faction has already threatened to boycott unless its various demands are met.

Hun Sen Addresses Meeting

BK0811115392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0633 GMT
8 Nov 92

["Speech by His Excellency Hun Sen at the 7-8 November 1992 meeting on Cambodia held in Beijing"—read by announcer]

[Text] Revered samdech head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], their excellencies the cochairmen of the Paris conference, His Excellency [H.E.] the special representative of the UN secretary general, princes, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen:

This round of SNC meetings with the participation of the Paris conference cochairmen, the special representative of the UN secretary general, and the countries concerned is a vitally important gathering that will provide us with the opportunity to evaluate implementation of the accord over the past more than one year and since execution of the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council at two of its sessions. This meeting also

provides us with the opportunity to review the process' future prospects resulting from nonimplementation and violation of the Paris accord by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK].

Esteemed samdech, princes, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen: Joining hands with the parties cooperating with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the international community in executing the accord, the party of the State of Cambodia [SOC] has completely fulfilled its commitments as a signatory party. It is well known that it is the SOC's full implementation that has constituted a driving force, causing UNTAC to achieve success in its operation. In fact, the SOC has sufficient cause to not take part in implementation of the Paris accord since one party has not taken part in implementation. Because if the accord is not executed simultaneously and evenly, the executing party will be severely affected and imbalances will occur in the general and entire situation. However, with goodwill and the intention of seeing the accord make headway, the SOC side has done whatever it can to reach the objective. Not to recount what we have done, we only want to point out that we have exceeded our obligations in adhering to the accord, while one party has not only not executed it but has also breached the accord. The breach has caused great pain to the SOC forces and the Cambodian people in the regions controlled by the SOC.

His royal highness the samdech, princes, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen: Now we have come to a point where the PDK is well known not only by its refusal to participate in implementation of the accord but also by its more barbarous, cruel, and systematic large-scale violations, which have seriously threatened the future of the accord and the peaceful life of the Cambodian people. The situation will certainly become grave if no appropriate measures are taken to find a solution.

As contributions to assessing the future situation, I would like to present the following facts that need your consideration:

1. Although it is still effective, the Paris accord, especially its military aspect, cannot be fully implemented due to the Khmer Rouge's nonimplementation. The refusal to simultaneously and evenly effect the accord, including some of its aspects, has influenced other aspects that require scrutiny before stepping forward, because the Paris accord that we all have signed represents equilibrium and the tying together of many strings. However, at the moment the accord appears to be a disabled person who has lost some of his limbs. Therefore, precautions should be exercised in the process, otherwise more serious imbalances will emerge, resulting in a deep quagmire beyond remedy.

2. The Khmer Rouge are always the Khmer Rouge. They will not remain inactive in the areas under their control and will not allow the regions administered by the parties cooperating in the implementation to proceed according to the accord. In particular, they will not allow us to

peacefully hold elections and rebuild the country. So far they have, in the so-called name of the Cambodian people, unilaterally declared opposition to the parties implementing the accord and UNTAC operating in Cambodia.

It is worth recalling that in the 1960's the gang used to oppose and attack the legitimate royal government led by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk [words indistinct]. However, for the time being they have committed violations while having a legitimate political organization within the SNC, armed forces, territories, and a radio broadcasting network. Moreover, taking advantage of the opportunity when the SOC is in the process of reducing and regrouping its troops according to the accord, the Khmer Rouge are conducting military activities to expand their territory, encroaching upon the zones controlled by the SOC prior to the signing of the Paris accord. Their forces have moved closer and closer to various cities and townships, creating constant instability in the normal livelihood of the people. The Khmer Rouge have, in conjunction with the forces they have sent in through the legal channel, carried out terrorist activities and banditry and stirred up chaos.

The two above-mentioned facts have placed us in the face of a dilemma. So one should be careful in making decisions for the ongoing process. What one should know in advance is whether the Khmer Rouge agree to take part in the peace process, and if they refuse, whether they agree to remain inactive and leave the parties executing the accord to live in peace, hold elections, and rebuild the country. For our side, I do not expect the group to give a positive answer. What we are expecting is the dry-season offensive attacks the Khmer Rouge faction has already begun against innocent people.

His Royal Highness Samdech, princes, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen: The SOC, which is a party that has sincerely carried out the accord, is now becoming a victim. Our goodwill can never protect the people's lives and property, and our fortitude certainly has its limits. We are in no way responsible for the tragedy ensuing from the accord not having been implemented simultaneously. Also, we will not be responsible for the failure of the accord if implementation fails.

In order to salvage the perilous situation caused by the Khmer Rouge and to prevent the complicated situation from surfacing in the near future, we would like to restate the proposal initiated on 20 August 1992 concerning the holding of an election to choose Cambodia's head of state ahead of the constituent assembly election. The proposal remains an earnest one since we are of the opinion that, as the Khmer Rouge still represent a direct threat to the peace accord's execution, the presence of a head of state elected by the entire Cambodian people is a must. This is needed to prevent a power vacuum after the election for a constituent assembly. And the proposal represents an earnest demand of the Cambodian people as well.

Given the concrete situation where a party is violating the accord and cease-fire—causing lives to be lost each day—and launching offensive onslaughts with the aim of occupying territories, we propose that UNTAC take action to effectively stop these violations. The Khmer Rouge should not be allowed to make use of the accord at will to reach their strategic goal—that is, to regain control of Cambodia by any means possible.

During implementation of the peace accord last year, tens of thousands of the Cambodian people were killed, public property destroyed, and a great many villages and communes lost due to the Khmer Rouge's activities encroaching upon the accord.

Anyway, I would like to underline that we will continue to implement the accord, even under the present circumstances in which the Khmer Rouge refuse to execute it. However, we are obliged to take all possible measures to protect the people's lives, public property, and the areas we are controlling because certainly we will not take a chance by which the nation will be exposed to the danger currently emanating from the Khmer Rouge.

The accord should be evenly and simultaneously implemented and a signatory party should not be allowed to arrogantly and cruelly breach it. If it is impossible for the international community to force the Khmer Rouge to stop committing violations, it should then envision the official termination of implementation of phase two of the cease-fire. This is to avoid a growing military imbalance at the expense of the Cambodian people. Along with this, other aspects of the entire peace process should be taken into consideration in order to prevent further imbalances in implementation of the accord, because while the accord is not executed but violated by a party, it will be impossible to require our party to implement the accord alone.

We can never allow ourselves to become the victims of our own goodwill. We should be cautious about this issue, and in any case the international community should dedicate its attention to this problem as well. Thank you for your attention.

Session Fails To Break Deadlock

*OW0811115092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT
8 Nov 92*

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 8 KYODO—Cambodia's fragile peace process was left up in the air Sunday after a Supreme National Council (SNC) crisis session failed to resolve major differences over how best to push the procedure forward.

Representatives from the SNC's four political factions met for three hours without achieving any significant breakthrough in ways to implement the Paris peace accords they all signed in October 1991, diplomatic sources said.

The co-chairmen of the Paris Peace Conference, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his French counterpart Roland Dumas, agreed that little progress had been achieved.

"At the end of the day, we could not yet get a full consensus on the way in which we should resolve the major obstacles," Alatas said at a press conference after the SNC meeting.

But Alatas said all four factions, including the Khmer Rouge delegation led by Khieu Samphan, support the peace process and do not wish to see it fail.

"The two co-chairmen came away with a strong impression that no single party really wanted to stop implementation of the Paris accords," he said. "The difficulties were seen to revolve around how best to implement them."

Describing the current impasse as a crisis, Dumas said "if no agreement is reached, the substance of the Paris agreement will of course be jeopardized."

The co-chairmen will consult with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in the next few days before he delivers a report to the UN Security Council on November 15 or 16, Alatas said.

"Time is running out on the implementation of the Paris accords and so we find ourselves in a rather crucial stage in which we will have to take decisions one way or another," he said.

The Security Council is expected to recommend adjustments to the Paris accords to prevent a return to a state of civil war which ravaged Cambodia for 13 years.

The November 15-16 deadline follows the imposition of UN Resolution 783 on October 13 which condemned the Khmer Rouge for refusing to allow UN Forces to deploy in areas it controls. The resolution also made it clear that constituency elections will go ahead next year with or without Khmer Rouge participation.

Most sides meeting in Beijing blame the Khmer Rouge for the impasse, given its refusal to disarm and threatened election boycott.

But Khieu Samphan later told reporters the deadlock was not of his party's making.

"We are fully committed to the Paris agreements," he said, but "the implementation has been engaged in a way which is not in conformity with the fundamental provisions of the agreements."

"Vietnamese forces still remain in the country, and Vietnamese settlers, who number around two million, continue to flow into the country every day," he said.

Khieu also said his party is not being treated on an equal footing and that the SNC has not been given the necessary powers to fulfill its Paris agreement mandate.

But in a joint statement, Dumas and Alatas rejected this argument as an attempt by the Khmer Rouge to escape its responsibilities.

"No one party should use the pretext of grievances over implementation of the plan (Paris accords) to escape its obligations under the plan," the statement said.

With no end in sight to the current deadlock, diplomatic sources say the UN may have to rethink its entire peace operation, the largest it has ever undertaken at a cost of billions of dollars.

Reports from Thailand say the Thai Government has agreed in principle to close its border with Khmer Rouge-controlled areas in Cambodia, thus cutting the guerrilla faction's economic and military life-line.

Meanwhile, China, the Khmer Rouge's principal backer in recent years, is now distancing itself from the Maoist group whose reign of terror in Cambodia in the 1970s resulted in the deaths of up to a million civilians.

Keeping a distinctly low profile in the weekend's proceedings, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen did hold a working breakfast with Alatas, Dumas and the UN's chief representative in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, on Sunday to reaffirm China's support for the peace process.

But Khieu told reporters he has had no contacts with Chinese officials during his brief stay in Beijing.

Indonesia

Minister: Clinton Not To Adopt Protectionism

BK0711135792 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Trade Minister Arifin Siregar says newly-elected U.S. President Bill Clinton, who studied at Oxford University, is believed to have closely monitored world events, so he will not adopt protectionist policies, unlike other Democratic Party leaders. Commenting on the outcome of the U.S. presidential election and Bill Clinton's background, Minister Siregar said the new U.S. President would instead give his support to the Uruguay Round multilateral talks and establishment of the North American Free Trade Area, even though he would pay more attention to the welfare of American workers than George Bush did.

Minister Siregar also believes that Clinton's policies to improve his country's economy through increased investment and education program for the workers will bring about positive impacts on the global economy. If the U.S. economy improves, that country will buy more of Indonesia's commodity goods.

Clinton's Victory, Power Transition Viewed

BK0711032992 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The statement issued by Bill Clinton on Wednesday—a day after his victory over President Bush in the recently concluded U.S. presidential elections—reaffirmed to foreign observers that U.S. foreign policy did not influence the presidential elections in the United States. In his statement, Clinton stated that basically, U.S. foreign policy will be continued and that he had requested cooperation from President George Bush on such issues.

As we all know, the night before Clinton issued his statement, President Bush had promised a smooth transition of administration besides appealing to fellow Americans for their support for the new President-elect and to forget whatever differences they may have. Clinton will be sworn in as the new United States President on 20 January 1993 at Capitol Hill.

The whole world knows that the United States is a democratic nation because the transition of power to another leader is totally different from that of a totalitarian-governed country. For a democratic country, the transition of power is a continuity. Therefore, irrespective of Clinton, who is from the Democratic Party, or Bush from the Republican Party, the transition of power from the old administration to the new president will not cause any rift or rupture. In the United States, when a president is defeated in the presidential elections, his passing is not in any way considered a disgraceful exit but an honorable one.

In fact, the time is ripe for the Democratic Party to take over the reins of administration from the Republican Party because since the end of World War II, no party had the privilege to administer the White House for 12 years except for the Republican Party. After spending seven years in the White House, the late President Truman, a Democrat, declined renomination for president. The late President Johnson—another Democrat—who vacated the White House after spending for five years, also declined to be renominated as a presidential candidate. Not one candidate from the Democratic Party has ever been successful in ensuring continued presidential power for any of its candidates. Only President Bush was successful, and with that, it seemed only the Republican Party was succeeded in maintaining a successful and consecutive third transition of presidential power.

Thus, it came as no surprise when Clinton scored his victory. This indicates that the United States' democratic populace will continuously remain dynamic and will assuredly accept unavoidable changes.

Paper Apprehensive Over U.S. New Foreign Policy*BK0611112592 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 29 Oct 92 p 4*

[Editorial: "The U.S. Election and Us"]

[Text] Just like people in all parts of the globe, Indonesians are paying increased attention to the United States presidential campaign as the November 3 election nears.

The reason for this interest is not the recent debates among the three presidential candidates, nor is it due to the fact that nobody, not even the Americans, seems able to predict the election results. Indonesia's curiosity about America's democratic processes lies in the need to anticipate the nature of the relationships Jakarta and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations will have with the new U.S. president over the next four years.

Not only is the U.S. the only remaining superpower today, it also remains the locomotive of the globe's economic activities. Its power to decide where the world's economy should be directed is still great. And the fact the U.S. has often acted as a self-appointed international police force continues to cause major anxiety in nations in all corners of the world.

Any kind of change occurring in that large North American country causes apprehension. Therefore, some people are apt to hope for some kind of clear-cut picture of future policy. And for that reason they may feel convinced it would probably be more comfortable to continue with President Bush's policy on developing countries of the last four years, despite the fact it may not always have been comfortable.

It may be disheartening, indeed, to some quarters in this country to watch how far the Democrat-dominated U.S. legislature has gone in imposing its moral standards on other peoples. The possibility of a Democratic administration may therefore raise greater fears over Washington's interference into other countries' internal affairs, which has drawn concern worldwide even under the Bush administration.

It can be assumed that if reelected, President George Bush will continue his policy with the past sense of superiority the U.S. presidency has projected. So, even with Bush remaining in the White House, the developing countries cannot safely assume their human rights records will not be linked to the aid they hope to get from Washington.

These same circles may look even more askance at Bill Clinton, Bush's rival, whom many believe able to make the incumbent join the ranks of the few one-term presidents of the United States. There may be fears Clinton will turn out to be an internationalist who expects his country to [be] present everywhere, economically, politically and militarily if necessary. The difference between the two perhaps is to be found in the question of how much is too much.

There is the fear that Clinton could decide to send troops to stop the massacre of Bosnians by the Serbians in Europe, while it appears Bush is reluctant to do so and could be expected to continue that stance.

The fact that no details on Clinton's policy on the Third World, particularly Southeast Asia, have been forthcoming only adds fuel to the apprehension over the possible results of the U.S. election in this part of the world. We tend to believe, however, that once in the White House, the quick-thinking and quick-acting statesman will spend most of his time on efforts toward American economic recovery.

In this instance, the most important thing for us is for Clinton, if elected, to avoid sampling the forbidden fruit of protectionism and to emphasize free-market trade. The problem is that, as one Hong Kong banker has said, Clinton remains a much less-known element in terms of Asia.

It could be that Clinton will see the Far East as less important than the Middle East, Western Europe, and the CIS nations.

Clearly, for all of us in this part of the world it is not very important whether the election is won by Bush, Clinton, or Ross Perot. After all, that is an American concern. It is much more crucial to us that whoever sits in the Oval Office at the White House is sensitive to the needs of the Third World and its problems. It is always hoped that any American leader will listen to the heartbeat of the majority of world's population.

The Nonaligned Movement, the spokesman for Third World people, in its summit meeting last month in Jakarta called on the industrialized countries to give more opportunities to the developing nonaligned nations to have a greater say in international affairs. It also called for a reactivation of the North-South dialogue, which waned last decade, more access to technology for Third World countries, abolishment of protectionism, reasonable prices for exports from developing countries and favorable capital flows.

Last week's ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Manila also warned North American countries to keep their new trade alliance, NAFTA, within the precepts of the currently-debated GATT. The ministers expressed the urgency of bringing the stalemated Uruguay Round discussion to life again. They predicted limited and premeditated trade wars, which would have negative ramifications for each and every nation of the world, would occur should no solution to the stalemate be found.

It would be very encouraging to know that the new man in the White House would pay attention to these voices.

'Safe Route' for Japanese Plutonium Ship Demanded

BK0511154292 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas says the Indonesian Government's stand on the passage of Japan's plutonium ship is clear. Therefore, the government calls on Japan to take a safe route for the passage of the ship because it is mindful of the very dangerous nature of the ship's cargo should an accident or any other mishap occur. Speaking in Jakarta today, Minister Alatas said the Indonesian Government is aware of the fact that it cannot unilaterally close the internationally sanctioned straits and is therefore seeking a solution to the problem.

Philippines

Clinton Seen Not Interfering on Human Rights

HK0911110092 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton will not make any significant intervention in the local human rights situation when he is formally inaugurated. This was the consensus of Senators Arturo Tolentino and Blas Ople.

Ople and Tolentino made the statement in response to concerns that Clinton might be like former Democrat President Jimmy Carter who, in the past, intervened often in the country's human rights situation during the Marcos regime. They added democracy has returned to the nation, thus, less pressure will be expected from the United States.

Meanwhile, Tolentino said not much help can be expected from Clinton's administration, because his priority at present is internal affairs.

U.S. Troop Movements Limited to Subic, Villamor

HK0611131492 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Nov 92

[From "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, attended today's Mutual Defense Board meeting, where he said any future movement by the U.S. military forces in the region would be limited to Subic and Villamor Air Base. However, it does not mean this is part of an access arrangement:

[Begin Abadia recording in English] There is no such thing as access. What we are talking about is a cooperative arrangement within the ambit of the Mutual Defense Treaty. [end recording]

Ramos Grants U.S. 'Free' Access to Ports

HK0711060692 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] After the Senate's continued disapproval of another U.S. bases treaty has limited the entry of American ships into the country for an entire year, President Fidel V. Ramos has granted permission and has opened the entry ports to give American forces visiting the country free access to Philippine waters. The new arrangement will start in January 1993 and will take effect only after the American forces have left their last military base. Included in the agreement is the granting of permission to refuel, repair, and supply ships and planes.

Meanwhile, some senators have expressed dismay over not being consulted about the access agreement. The senators added that the military has no authority to make agreements with the Americans, as happened in this instance. They added the accord basically gives the Americans the freedom to reenter their former bases, such as Subic Naval Base.

Senators Criticize Approval

HK0911031592 Quezon City MALAYA in English 8 Nov 92 pp 1, 2

[Report by Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Senators yesterday virtually accused the administration of insincerity in granting the United States access to all seaports and airports when the issue was not supposed to be part of the agenda in the recently concluded Mutual Defense Board [MDB] meeting.

The MDB has refused to call the arrangement "access."

Sen. Blas Ople (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, said: "No matter what they would call this arrangement, I still believe these are forms of access. They should have been more candid when they gave us a briefing."

On the request of Senators Arturo Tolentino (NPC) [Nationalist People's Coalition], Wigberto Tanada (LP-PDP Laban) [Liberal Party-Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength], and Raul Roco (LDP), the committee summoned all officials involved in the talks to a public hearing on Wednesday to "explain what they have just done."

Summoned were Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo, and Gen Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff.

Ople said the three officials had assured senators that nothing about access would be part of the agenda of the MDB.

"Now at least a substantial segment of opinion believes that these concessions under the Mutual Defense Treaty [MDT], including customary state visits, aircraft transit

rights, are forms of access, so they should have frankly acknowledged the same," he said.

Ople said he is not against an absolute ban on access of friendly forces but that "policies should be fully scrutinized (by Congress) rather than concluded with haste or stealth, behind the backs of elected representatives."

Ople recalled that on the day De Villa, Romulo, and Abadia assured that the access issue was not part of the MDB agenda, President Ramos in Malacanang announced that the same would surely be taken up.

The president, presumably after being briefed by De Villa and Romulo, corrected himself a day after and said it would only involve joint military exercises.

Tolentino said he shares the administration's view that the term "access" would not be applicable if US vessels or airplanes are allowed only to make port calls or visits since these are temporary in nature.

But he disputed the claim of the MDB that ship visits, aircraft transit, and even the "rendering of assistance by US forces during natural disasters" that were included in the new arrangement are covered by the MDT of 1951.

"Joint military exercises are covered by the MDT but not the other things that they have enumerated. If that is done at all, then a separate agreement is needed," he said.

A noted constitutionalist, Tolentino said a separate agreement must pass through Congress, as required by the Constitution.

Tanada expressed concern that the discussion of access had been limited to the military.

"This is alarming because the MDT of 1951 is an old agreement that was forged during Cold War times. The Cold War is over but it appears that the Cold War mentality is still prevailing," he said.

"But my greater concern is that the arrangement might include the entry and transit of nuclear weapons or nuclear-capable vessels, which would be a violation of the constitution," he said.

Tanada has earlier sought a review of the MDT.

Roco said the executive department should be frank about its intentions because if what it is allowing is only commercial access for U.S. military forces, there may be less objection so long as it does not run counter to the spirit of the Constitution.

Ople said defense and foreign affairs officials must explain why the Americans have remained "noncommittal about the scope of defense cooperation with regard to the Spratlys in the South China Sea."

Admiral Charles Larson, the counterpart of Abadia in the MDB, has said the U.S. does not recognize the claims of any nation in the Spratlys, including those of the Philippines.

"Since the South China Sea is the only potential trouble spot in our immediate region, the ambiguity in the U.S. position should be closely examined," Ople said.

De Villa Urges Nuclear Weapons Ban

HK0911031892 Quezon City MALAYA in English 8 Nov 92 pp 1, 2

[By Chit Estella]

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said the government must declare a nuclear policy consistent with the Constitution in the light of plans to allow U.S. military forces to enter Philippine ports even after the termination of the bases agreement.

This indicated that the Armed Forces will enforce the charter's ban on nuclear weapons.

"We will simply implement the nuclear prohibition in the Constitution. I cannot pronounce that policy. That policy is something (that should be set by someone) very much higher than me," De Villa said.

"My only position is if it is there in the Constitution, I think we should have a policy that is consistent with the Constitution," he said.

Under Section 8, Article II of the 1987 Charter, "The Philippines... adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

The Aquino government tried to include a nuclear weapons ban in a proposal to allow U.S. forces three more years stay after Senate rejection of a new RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases treaty.

Then Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, in talks with then U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner, wanted the U.S. to agree to amending the 1947 Military Bases Agreement "to meet the constitutional requirement and the objections raised by some senators during the debate on the ratification of the rejected 10-year Treaty of Friendship, Security, and Cooperation" which wanted a nuclear weapons ban.

The U.S. refused to agree on the amendment because of its policy of neither confirming or denying the presence of nuclear weapons in its facilities, ships, and aircraft.

Last Friday, the Philippines announced it had decided to grant access to U.S. military forces in virtually all seaports and air bases. There was no mention of how the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons would be implemented.

In a related development, De Villa said the U.S. has nothing more to do with the modernization plan of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines].

"They are not concerned anymore about our modernization plan because we are not programming any more equipment receipts from them," he said.

But De Villa cited talks with Admiral Charles Larson, U.S. Commander-in-Chief Pacific forces, where he was assured that "we should not expect any radical change in their attitude, in their actions and activities, and in their perception of our mutual relations."

Editorials View Possible Return of U.S. Forces

Defense Treaty 'Obsolete'

HK0911035892 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 9 Nov 92 p 4

[Editorial: "MDT (Mutual Defense Treaty) Best Forgotten"]

[Text] When last heard, the Mutual Defense Treaty, even then well on its way to its well-deserved oblivion, was being set aside by then foreign secretary Raul Manglapus.

It was December, 1989 and "persuasion flights" of the U.S. Air Force from Clark Air Base had just aborted the most serious coup mounted by the military rebels against the Aquino government.

By the way the foreign secretary was asked, the Americans had no business coming in like that. [sentence as published] Does it make it legal under the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951?

Manglapus said no. No, the Americans did not intervene under the terms of the MDT. The treaty handled external aggression only. Manglapus didn't say then but the Aquino government had asked the Americans for help.

Manglapus only knew too well that the United States and the Philippines had repeatedly stated that internal security was the business of the Philippines. Which is why all this time our defense and military officials have assiduously avoided giving the impression of any American involvement in the lone counterinsurgency war in Asia.

Clearly, the U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines] MDT was designed six years after the end of World War II to meet external threats to either country in the Asia-Pacific area. What is unclear to us in this post-Cold War, post-USSR period is the external force that threatens the Philippines today.

As if on cue, Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo has identified one threat. He welcomes U.S. troops back, he said, to prevent the outbreak of open hostilities in the South China Sea where the Spratlys are being disputed by China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines.

Romulo, who should know better than Manglapus, keeps at it even as U.S. Ambassador Richard Solomon has already declared the MDT cannot be invoked in the Spratlys conflict.

Very Solomonic of him to remind us Filipinos that the U.S. commitment under the treaty is confined to all "land areas and adjacent waters which were ceded to the U.S. by Spain in the Treaty of Paris of 1898..."

The treaty does not include areas beyond the "metropolitan territory of the Philippines." Forget the Spratlys. Sabah, too, for that matter.

Let us suppose the impossible. The Americans finally agree to expand the MDT coverage to include areas claimed by the Philippines. Surprise again. There are no binding guarantees in the MDT that the U.S. will come to our aid should, for instance, China, the Spratlys most powerful claimant, attack the Philippine-occupied Kalayaan in the Spratlys.

The ambiguity of U.S. intentions makes the RP-U.S. MDT as onerous and obsolete as the Military Bases Agreement of 1947.

Think about this: Has the United States ever fought for us? In the last war—even without the MDT—we fought for them so valiantly. Rather foolishly, if we look at our veterans today who wait still for the Americans to recognize their services in the war.

The U.S. response to the cry for help by the Aquino government was about the only time the Americans moved their butts to come to our rescue though it's now in grave doubt if we can even call it that.

The key provision in the allegedly mutual defense treaty states that in case of an armed attack in the Pacific on either the U.S. or the Philippines, the other will "act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

Consider the firm and unequivocal assurance provided in the NATO treaty. It obliges the United States to hit back if any of its allies is attacked. The NATO signatories are likewise obliged to come to each other's assistance "by taking forthwith ... such action as it deems necessary, including use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area."

Where U.S. retaliation is automatic in the North Atlantic, its response to an armed attack on our territory, as embodied in the MDT, is up in the air; or, at best, up to the U.S. Congress. Which could be worse.

Worst still, this unreliable, unclarified, unconsummated treaty which was on the edge of forgetting, is now being hoisted on the flagpole of regional security to the anthems of "Bayang Magiliw" ["Our beloved nation"; National Anthem of the Philippines] and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Wave high the MDT. We have granted U.S. forces access to all Philippine ports and airfields starting in January, 1993. But not to worry. They will only be visiting, according to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia "to get some fuel, get some water, buy some vegetables." The MDT makes it perfectly legal. Of course.

Senate Review of MDB Urged

HK0911040092 Quezon City MALAYA in English 9 Nov 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Senate Must Inquire"]

[Text] Certainly the Senate is well within its rights in wanting to find out more about the recent meeting of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Board [MDB] and the agreements reached between the Filipino and American panels.

It would be gross dereliction of duty if it just folds its arms and allows those agreements to stand. As the treaty-ratifying chamber, it has every right to inquire how the Mutual Defense Treaty, from which the Board derives its existence and powers, is being implemented.

The inquiry has become particularly urgent because of the confusion that has enveloped the results of the recent meeting. It has been reported that the Filipinos have agreed to allow the American armed forces "access" to practically all seaports and airports in the country. But neither country wants to use the word "access"; they prefer the euphemisms "visits" and aircraft transit and landing rights and joint exercises.

Some senators, notably Senate President Neptali Gonzales and Senators Arturo Tolentino and Blas Ople, insist all of these procedures amount to access and may represent a circumvention of the Senate's vote against extending the life of the US bases here. While having lost their permanent bases, the Americans can continue carrying on air, naval and military operations through this "access". This could be, they argue, a clear violation of Section 25 of Article XVIII, the so-called Transitory Provisions, which stipulate that after the old bases treaty's expiration "foreign military bases, troops, or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate..."

Still another constitutional provision that is imperiled by the agreement reached by the Board is Section 8 of Article II, which says that the Philippines, "consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory." If American warplanes are allowed to refuel in Philippine airports or American warships to pay a visit to our seaports, will the Americans guarantee that they won't be carrying nuclear weapons and therefore won't be running afoul of this constitutional provision? One thing the Americans have never done, in the Philippines or anywhere else, is

confirm or deny that their planes and ships are carrying and transporting nuclear armaments. They certainly will not change this policy.

There's a nagging suspicion among the senators that the Board is trying to pull a fast one on them. Some time before it met, an exchange of messages between the Department of Foreign Affairs and American diplomats, which was leaked to the media, disclosed an agreement between them to use the Board as a vehicle and bypass the Senate for restoring access privileges to the US armed forces. But this was vehemently denied, and the Senate was assured the subject wouldn't even be discussed by the Board. Now it seems this alone and nothing else was discussed, and the result has hewn closely to the scenario that had been drawn up earlier. No wonder quite a number of senators are pissed off.

The Senate hearing scheduled tomorrow should help clear the air as to what really happened and was agreed upon during the board's last meeting. This is important, or else the issue of access will bedevil and poison future Philippine-American relations, on one hand, and relations between Malacanang and the Senate, on the other. Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, have been invited to appear and testify.

Apart from the two constitutional provisions affected, those of prohibiting a foreign military presence in the country and the ban on nuclear weapons, a definitive understanding should also be reached by the two countries regarding the United States' obligation under the Mutual Defense Treaty in case China and the Philippines should quarrel seriously over the Spratly islands. Will the Americans feel obliged to come to the Filipinos' assistance, especially if shooting breaks out?

This doesn't seem likely, and what is probable is that the Americans will declare explicitly, if they haven't done so already, that they'll pass if the Chinese and the Filipinos get violent over their conflicting claims to the islands. And they'll be quite correct to do so. Although it is not spelled out in so many words in the treaty, its entire conception and history and the context in which it was negotiated and drawn up have always made clear that the pact was inspired by the Cold War and intended for no other purpose than to deter the possibility of adventurism by the Soviet Union and, subsequently, China. It wasn't meant to provide a shield for the Philippines if it stumbled into other wars that had nothing to do with Communism.

But then, as Senator Wigberto Tanada has publicly asked, if this is true, why keep the treaty alive now that the Cold War is dead?

Return of U.S. Troops Rejected

HK0911050892 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Nov 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Oh No, You Don't"]

[Text] To stave off military adventurism in the Spratlys, says Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo, we should try to bring back American troops into this country.

Oh no, you don't.

No reasoning can be more foreign. "Read our lips," American officials have been telling us. "We are not going to help you if war breaks out in the Spratlys. Who do you take us for—Gulliver?" We mean, how much clearer do you want that message to be?

The Americans will not interpret the Mutual Defense Treaty in that light. Why they call it "mutual," we don't know. Although it's easy to see why they can't imagine going to war over the Spratlys constitutes a defense—mutual or not—of the Philippines. Clearly, it's an offense only to the turtles on those islands. A country that can't do anything right with what it has, has no business wanting more.

But presumably, we want the U.S. troops here precisely because the Mutual Defense Treaty won't work for us in that way. Better to have U.S. troops here so that they may at least prevent war, and at most fight for us to the death. But this reasoning is even more foreign. But if the Mutual Defense Treaty won't work for us at all, then the logical course is to scrap it altogether, not look for extraneous ways to overcome its impotence.

Richard Solomon, the American ambassador, tells us that we shouldn't tinker with the Treaty as that was the product of careful thought. Now, either he's not very wise for a man who carries that name, or he is so only for the Americans. The various treaties between the Philippines and the U.S. after the Japanese Occupation might have been the product of many things, but none of them was thought. Or thought at least for the welfare of Filipinos. Agreeing to everything said by someone who is holding a gun to your head is not normally called thinking. Which is where we were when we agreed to all those treaties. The mother of all insults was not the bases; it was the Mutual Defense Treaty.

The bases are gone. The MDT is next.

Or it should be. But not if Romulo will have his way. He would rather bring back the bases. Which is really more or less what all this talk of "access" and bringing back U.S. troops amounts to. You wonder indeed if the Ramos government has not already cut a secret deal with the U.S., as some quarters allege, and is using every excuse to justify it. As excuses go, the Spratlys is lamer than Long John Silver. Long John had at least one good leg to stand on. This one doesn't.

You grant that U.S. troops will succeed in preventing a war in the Spratlys and you still have to ask: At what cost to ourselves? This is buying candy with indentured labor. Simple arithmetic should show how foolish it is. Why part with a large territory that you already have for a very small one that you can't possibly have? Getting even part of the Spratlys is at best speculative. But losing territory, or at least

sovereignty, is not so at all. That was why we kicked the bases out. That was why we said that never again would we want foreign troops on this soil. That was why we said that, henceforth, our relations with the U.S. would be founded on economics and not on security:

Because they were an insult to our independence. Because they were an injury to our pride.

We want to go through all that bloodletting again?

You use an excuse like the Spratlys to bring the U.S. troops back and they will never leave again. For that is clearly one of those self-justifying things. War breaks out and the troops are fully justified. War does not break out and the troops are even more fully justified. Their presence prevented the war. Lest we forget, that was how the bases lasted as long as they did. They presumably kept the peace in the region—against the Soviet Union, against China, against Vietnam, against a power vacuum. With a justification like that, you're made for life.

Bringing back U.S. troops will stave off military adventurism? What do you call bringing back U.S. troops?

NDF Threatens U.S. Troops Staying After 31 Dec
HK0911051092 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 9 Nov 92 pp 1, 8

[Report by Raymond Burgos]

[Text] An officer of the National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday said American troops stationed in the country after the Dec 31 termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Bases Agreement will be viewed as occupation troops and, as such, are targets of attack by revolutionary forces.

Felipe Marcial, a member of the NDF National Council, also warned of "politico-military operations" on establishments considered as "symbols of U.S. imperialism" in the country.

Marcial's statement came in the wake of a new RP-U.S. arrangement allowing U.S. military forces to use the country's air and sea ports, including the former U.S. naval base at Subic.

Communist operations against U.S. troops have so far been limited to military personnel involved in the counterinsurgency program.

U.S. Army Col. James Rowe was the highest American military officer to be assassinated by insurgents.

A Vietnam War veteran who escaped five years' imprisonment by the Vietcong, Rowe was killed on April 21, 1989 while being driven to work at the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group headquarters in Quezon City.

In October 1987, communist rebels killed three U.S. servicemen near Clark Air Base in Pampanga.

The new arrangement was reached during the RP-U.S. Mutual Defense Board meeting last Friday at the Manila Hotel. In a joint statement, U.S. and Philippine officials said they have agreed to continue defense cooperation under the framework of the RP-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty.

The treaty, in which the United States is obliged to come to the aid of the country if it is attacked, remains in effect despite the Senate's rejection in September 1991 of a new pact that would have retained the bases for another 10 years.

The new arrangement allows U.S. "aircraft transits" and warship visits. U.S. military units may also continue to visit the country for training exercises, including the yearly joint "Balikatan" war games.

Both sides were careful to avoid use of the term "access agreement" to describe the new arrangement. The issue of access was not supposed to have been on the meeting agenda.

Sources close to the talks, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Washington got what it wanted: A commitment in principle to allow its ships and planes to use Philippine facilities.

"The Ramos government's granting of access by U.S. troops to the country's air and sea ports is simply a scheme to ensure the continued presence here of the military might of U.S. imperialism," Marcial said in an interview. "It's not only a mockery of the Sept 16 victory of the Filipino people. It's also a mockery of the Constitution which the Ramos government has hypocritically vowed to uphold."

Marcial, chairman of the Kabataang Makabayan [Nationalist Youth], the NDF's youth arm, said the arrangement may have negative effects on current peace initiatives.

"How can there be peace if a foreign government like the United States continues to station troops in the country even for a brief period of time?" he said.

One of the NDF's main conditions in giving peace talks a second chance was the dismantling of the U.S. bases.

When the Senate rejection of the proposed new bases treaty appeared imminent last year, the NDF declared a unilateral ceasefire and called for a new round of peace talks.

Congressman Urges 'Alternatives'

HK0911084992 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] In today's hearing conducted by the Commission on Appointments on the nomination of Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo, Congressman Juan Ponce Enrile said the Philippines should find alternatives after the pullout of all American troops on 24 November.

Congressman Enrile expressed concern that the American Government may notify the Ramos administration that it will end military relations between the two countries.

It can be recalled that the Senate last year rejected the extension of the leases on American military bases in the Philippines.

Enrile explained that the Philippines cannot be isolated from the rest of the world because of the lack of funds to modernize its Armed Forces. He thus called for the arranging of military alliances with other Asian countries, including Japan.

Navy To Prevent Entry of Japanese Plutonium Ship

OW0911123592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Manila, Nov. 9 KYODO—The head of the Philippines Senate Environment Committee said Monday he will ask the Foreign Affairs Department to file a diplomatic protest with Japan if a Japanese ship carrying lethal plutonium passes through Philippine territory.

"We cannot afford to take the risk of a possible plutonium spill," said Sen. Heherson Alvarez, reacting to reports that the Akatsuki Maru was on its way back to Japan with one ton of plutonium from France.

Alvarez, who earlier called for an inquiry into reports that the 3,800-ton freighter has intruded into Philippine waters, cited a 1990 law that forbids the entry even in transit of any amount of hazardous and nuclear wastes.

He also said that The Philippines should protest at the ship's passage in the strongest possible terms. Alvarez said at least eight countries have voiced their concern to Tokyo—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nauru, Singapore and South Africa.

Meanwhile, The Philippine Navy Monday also activated its coastal patrols "to physically prevent the entry or passage" of the cargo ship, which is being escorted by a Japanese patrol boat.

Navy spokesman Cmdr. Anselmo Cabingan said the Navy would like to avoid "a physical confrontation or something of the sort of a strong diplomatic protest."

Ramos Accepts Marcos' Approval of Asset Transfer

HK0711055292 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has gladly accepted former First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos' approval to transfer to the Philippines more than \$300 million which the Marcos family had deposited in Switzerland.

The president added that the transfer will benefit many Filipinos as soon as it is made. However, he explained,

the mechanism for the use of such funds must be defined as soon as the court decides to take action regarding different questions about the alleged ill-gotten wealth. The money is currently deposited in 10 banks in Switzerland.

Thailand

NSC Head Views Probable Clinton Foreign Policy

BK0711041892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC], General Charan Kunlawanit, expressed the opinion that the U.S. security policy would not change in the new presidency under President-elect Bill Clinton. Gen. Charan says that he sees the pursuance of peace in the world even more actively pursued under the new U.S. President. The NSC secretary general says that troop reduction can be made in accordance with real situation in various parts of the world. He comments that isolated armed conflicts remain in different regions. He expects the new U.S. President to continue the policy of resorting to the United Nations for the solving of conflicts and problems in the world.

New U.S. Presidency To Have Little Impact

BK0711095492 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Dr. Morakot Konkaset, secretary general of the Drug and Food Control Committee, noted that the change in the U.S. president will not affect Thailand much. Commenting on its repercussions on pharmaceutical patents, he said some foreign countries had earlier sent their representatives here to negotiate with the Commerce Ministry over the pricing of pharmaceutical products. The Commerce Ministry is responsible for the pricing of medicine with recommendations from the committee.

Following the U.S. leadership change, Thailand, he said, will have to be more strict with the quality of its food exports. The committee and Commerce Ministry must make serious efforts to introduce good quality products and promote their export. If nothing is to be done, Thailand will suffer the consequences. The new U.S. president will certainly give more promotional privileges to business people within the country than those abroad. He added that lobbying, a common practice in international trade, is another way to boost the attractiveness of Thai products in foreign markets.

Prasong, U.S. Admiral Discuss Joint Exercise

BK0911120992 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] At about 1400 today, Admiral Charles Larson, the U.S. Pacific Fleet commander, paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri at

the Foreign Ministry. Reporting to newsmen afterward, the foreign minister said the U.S. official's visit was aimed at introducing himself to the new Thai foreign minister. Prasong noted that he had known some members of the admiral's delegation and that he was an acquaintance of the previous U.S. Pacific Fleet commander, who recently retired.

According to Prasong, he and the visitors exchanged views on the security situation, which changed after the end of the cold war. He asked the admiral about U.S. security policy under the Clinton presidency. The admiral said perhaps there will be no changes in the U.S. role in the Pacific, but the admiral talked about troop reduction and defense budget cuts which might affect other regions. He and the visitors also discussed other issues in general, such as the Cambodian question after the lack of progress at the meeting in Beijing.

Prasong noted that the joint Thai-U.S. military exercise Cobra Gold will be held in May. The U.S. Pacific Fleet commander will attend the exercise.

Situation on Thai-Burmese Border Still Serious

Demarcation, Incursions on Talks Agenda

BK0711044192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Nov 92 p 6

[Text] The intrusion of Burmese troops into a Thai border village in southern Thailand is likely to be raised when senior officials of the two countries meet later this month, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday.

The dispute at Hill 491 in Tha Sae District of Chumphon Province and the demarcation of the 2,307-kilometre-long border between the two countries will also be discussed at the meeting in Chiang Mai from November 16-20, he added.

The Regional Border Committee Meeting is the first attempt by Thailand and Burma to settle border problems after relations turned sour following the arrest of Thai officials by Burmese troops last month.

Third Region Army Commander Lt-Gen Yingyot Chotiphimai will lead the Thai delegation to the talks, the spokesman said.

The Burmese side will be headed by Maj-Gen Maung Aye, commander of the Burmese East Region Force.

The Thai delegation includes representatives from the ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Interior, as well as the National Security Council, he noted.

Burmese troops occupied Hill 491 earlier this year and claimed it as Burmese territory.

They used the strategic position to attack Karen insurgents and have fortified it by installing bunkers, machinegun nests and mortars, senior military officials said.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said he had been informed by Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri that Thailand's Constructive Engagement Policy towards Burma is intended to help link Burma with the rest of the world.

"It is a way to give Burma a chance to know how other nations react to it," said Dr Surin.

He expected political situations in the neighbouring country to be improved to satisfy all Burmese people.

In Mae Hong Son, Burmese troops in hot pursuit of Karen rebels seized a Thai village after venturing across the border on Thursday evening. Border Patrol Police [BPP] sources said yesterday.

About 100 Burmese troops from the Eastern Command moved from Hill No. 644 into Ban Mai Huay Pleung village where 1,700 Karen civilians, including 500 children, were taking refuge following continued clashes between the Rangoon forces and the rebels, the sources said.

Ban Mai Huay Pleung is about three kilometres from the border.

Deputy commander of the Burmese forces, Col Maung Yi, ordered his troops to move into all Karen villages whether they were on Thai soil or not the sources said.

The Thai military forces manning the border yesterday gave a stern warning that it may be left with no choice but to use force to make the intruders pull out.

A combined force of BPP and paramilitary rangers has been despatched to the border to push back the Burmese.

Last Tuesday, about 100 Burmese troops crossed the border into Thailand to harass a village of Kayah hill tribe.

The Burmese force killed their poultry to punish them for helping the Karens.

Burmese Reportedly Seize Villages

BK0711042992 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 7 Nov 92 p A1, A2

[Excerpt] Burmese troops have crossed into Thailand and seized two villages in Mae Hong Son's Muang district, where they have set up a stronghold, according to an informed military source.

About 20 Burmese soldiers moved about three kilometres into the province on Thursday morning and took over Pang Pueng and Mai Nai Soi villages, the source said.

Thais living in the two villages had earlier been evacuated to safety in the face of sporadic fighting nearby between Burmese troops and Karen fighters, according to the source.

The incursion had occurred as Burmese troops pursued Karens who fled over the border into Thailand to escape the latest government offensive.

The Rangoon troops had confiscated all food and animals left behind in the two Thai villages, the source said.

Recent government offensives against the guerillas have resulted in an influx of about 3,000 Karen minority people into the province. They are now sheltering near a forest the source said. Thai soldiers of military Unit 35 had been ordered to the area to control the Karen refugees, the source said, but no order had yet been given by the military's Third Army Area to move against the Burmese invasion.

Third Army Area's Deputy Chief of Staff Col Prasit Mongkhontham yesterday arrived in Mae Hong Son and immediately held a closed-door meeting with local commanders.

Helicopters had been sent to survey the captured area, but as of yesterday Thai troops had not launched a counteroffensive. Mae Hong Son's governor, Sahat Phintuseni, said he believed the invasion was caused by a misunderstanding and there would be a compromise. [passage omitted]

Burmese Withdraw; Refugees Remain

BK0811043292 Bangkok *THE SUNDAY POST* in English 8 Nov 92 p 4

[Text] Burmese troops who intruded three kilometres deep into Thai territory from the Mae Hong Son frontier on Tuesday in pursuit of Karen guerrilla fighters finally withdrew into Burma yesterday.

However, over 1,600 refugees who fled across the border ahead of the Burmese offensive still remain on Thai soil.

An informed provincial source said the intruding Burmese troops left a flag in Ban Mai Pang Poeng, Tambon Pang Mu of Muang District, before they retreated.

A combined Border Patrol Police and para-military ranger unit was despatched to Ban Nai Soi police station to prevent future intrusions.

Mr Mongkhon Suriya, assistant village headman of Ban Nai Soi, said the refugees who are mostly women, children and old people of Kaya, Karen, Kayaw and Patong tribes were contained in two spots—one on both sides of a dry creek four kilometres from his village and the one closer to the village.

A Burmese student who is among the refugees claimed that two students were killed and 16 injured—most by Burmese mortar barrages.

He also said five Karen rebels were killed in the most recent clash with Burmese troops.

Between 4,000-5,000 Burmese troops were scattered along the border.

Villagers Warned of Burmese 'Suppression'

BK0911071392 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Thai villagers living along the Thai-Myanmar [Burma] border have been warned of possible repercussions from the suppression against minority groups by Myanmar troops. Director of the Supreme Command's Information Office, Lieutenant General Anuson Kritsanaserani, says the crackdown on Myanmar minority groups is likely to escalate during the coming dry season. The director says the Royal Thai Army and the Ministry of Interior are prepared to cope with the situation. The Ministry of Interior will relocate the Thai villagers to a safe place if necessary. He says some Myanmar people might flee into Thailand as a result of the suppression by Myanmar forces. He says the Thai Army will ask them to leave or expel them from Thai territory. However, he says Thailand will handle the issue, taking into account humanitarian basis. Lt. Gen. Anuson says Thai authorities have also asked the Myanmar side to be careful not to cause hardships on Thai villagers during its crackdown operation.

Burmese Fail To Arrive at Detention Camp

BK0811024092 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 8 Nov 92 p 4

[Text] Burmese students who have registered to stay in an official camp have not paid attention to the deadline set by the Interior Ministry and all have failed to report to the ministry, a ministerial source said.

The temporary permit for 516 students expired on November 5, but so far none have contacted the ministry to have it extended.

Most of the students fled to Thailand after the Burmese military junta seized power in Rangoon in September 1988.

The ministry's decision not to put off the deadline came after a meeting between Interior Deputy Permanent Secretary Chaiwat Hutachareon and National Security Council authorities last Thursday, the Interior Ministry said.

"The ministry will definitely not give them another postponement," a senior Interior official said.

"Police will begin searching for those who don't have permits to stay and are opposed to going to the camp."

The ministry announced that registered students who are illegal immigrants must report to Interior Ministry officials to be sent to the camp in Pak Tho District of Ratchaburi Province by the end of this month, or face deportation.

The ministry has arranged transportation for the students to the centre. The first trip will begin on Tuesday and the last on November 26.

The interior official said that students who fail to go to the centre will be expelled to Burma as illegal aliens.

Anyone who helps these students will be subject to prosecution under the Immigration Law.

Article 54 of the law states that those who disobey the law will be fined up to 50,000 baht or jailed for up to five years or both.

Thailand's decision to deport Burmese who fail to go to the camp has provoked opposition among overseas Burmese.

About 20 Burmese students protested near the Thai embassy in New Delhi, urging Thailand to give temporary political asylum to the students until the military government is removed.

Besides the 516 students, some 600 former Burmese students and politicians will face action, the Interior official said, because most have not showed up for questioning by the ministry.

According to the official, so far only 81 former students and politicians have reported to the ministry.

Meanwhile, Interior Deputy Permanent Secretary-Chaiwat Hutachareon will hold a meeting on Tuesday to find ways of coping with the problem of Burmese illegally entering the country and the 70,000 illegal Burmese aliens working in Thailand.

Burmese student representatives will be invited to the talks, the ministry said.

Cambodia's Hun Sen To Meet Chuan 10 Nov

BK0711050392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Nov 92 p A2

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen will meet Prime Minister Chuan Likphai next Tuesday on his way from Beijing to Phnom Penh, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Sakthip Krairoek yesterday said Hun Sen would arrive in Bangkok on Tuesday and meet Chuan at Government House.

The Vietnamese-installed premier will also meet Defence Minister Gen Wichit Sukmak and Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri on the same day, according to Sakthip.

Hun Sen is returning from Beijing where Indonesia and France, representing the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, will hold talks this weekend with the four Cambodian factions to try to revive the peace process in the once war-torn country.

Cambodia's Khmer Rouge faction refuses to comply with the present phase of the peace agreement.

Reportage, Commentary on Closing Cambodian Border**Army Leaders Pessimistic**

BK0811031692 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 8 Nov 92 p 4

[Text] The Armed Forces yesterday reaffirmed its view that the closure of the entire border with Cambodia was impractical but said it would follow any Government directive.

Lt-Gen Anuson Kritsanaserani, the spokesmen of the Armed Forces, said yesterday morning that it was impractical to seal off the Thai border with its neighbouring country.

Some passes must remain open to allow trade between Thais and Khmers, the officer said.

However, he said the Armed Forces are ready to follow the orders of the Government and the Foreign Ministry on this matter.

The UN Security Council will implement further steps which may include trade sanctions against the Khmer Rouge after next Sunday unless that faction complies with the peace agreement signed by the four factions in Paris last year.

Government spokesman Aphisit Wetchchachiwa made clear last Monday that the Government would close its border with Cambodia if the United Nations imposes an economic embargo against the guerrilla faction.

Lt-Gen Anuson's remarks yesterday were in line with those of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit.

Gen Wimon expressed doubt on Friday about the attempt to stop cross-border trade due to the difficulties in fencing or stationing soldiers along the border which is about 800 kilometres long.

Lt-Gen Anuson pointed out that closing the border will not have any effect on the army, but the move would affect traders economically, especially those who have invested in logging and gems.

The traders have opposed the move to close the border to Khmer Rouge-controlled areas which are rich in timber and precious stones.

They claimed that more than 3 billion baht has been invested in the area which has created about 100,000 jobs, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Krasae Chanawong said on Wednesday.

On the Burmese front, Lt-Gen Anuson told reporters that Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari is due to visit Burma on Tuesday.

The plan was postponed from Sunday as scheduled due to religious ceremonies in Rangoon.

The spokesman also said he was informed that Burmese soldiers have intruded two kilometres across the border in Mae Hong Son.

Paper Discusses Problems With Plan

BK0811052092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Nov 92 p A9

[By Kunlachada Chaiphiphat]

[Text] There are some matters to be dwelt upon before the United Nations imposes any form of economic blockade on the Khmer Rouge to force the Maoist group to join the UN-sponsored peace process in Cambodia.

Is the money and the manpower available for an additional, expensive task—given that it is already the most expensive UN peace keeping operation?

Are economic sanctions a workable and fair solution at a time when the Khmer Rouge's former resistance allies and its rival in Phnom Penh will continue to enjoy the benefits of being the UN's "good boys"?

Is Cambodia's westward neighbour Thailand, ready to bear the consequences if these measures are implemented?

In each case the likely answer is "no."

Among the foreseeable problems: The risk of a failure, for which the UN would be quick to blame others—the subsequent continued intransigence of the Khmer Rouge coupled with the emergence of a hostile attitude towards Thailand and a surge in illegal border activities—for which Thailand would be blamed.

However, these consequences should be seen as presenting a challenge to both Thailand and the UN.

The UN cannot afford to have its prestigious record as a peace keeper damaged by a lack of tolerance in its treatment of the Khmer Rouge.

Thailand is left with little choice. Failure of both the negotiation track and the sanctions would lay the blame at our doorstep—simply by reason of our close proximity to the Khmer Rouge.

Yet if the sanctions failed, it should not necessarily torpedo the mutual trust and interdependence Thailand and the Khmer Rouge have been cultivating for more than a decade.

It is, however, a mystery why the Khmer Rouge continues to multiply their demands. Is it because they believe it will gain them more popular support against the prejudice being heaped against them by the UN? Or do they foresee more gains by remaining outside the peace process and continuing to roam the Thai-Cambodian border with their weapons.

"If this assumption is correct, the UN and Thailand must not fall into their trap" said one informed observer.

Initially, the Khmer Rouge exploited the UN peace plan for its own benefit using it as a shield to return to power in Cambodia after being forced out by the Vietnamese invasion in 1989—when the regime's fearful atrocities against its own people became too much for its neighbour to bear.

Only recently have they resisted the plan, when the benefits became fewer as the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac), as the key implementator, began taking the side of its rival in Phnom Penh.

A Thai military expert dealing with the UN operation said he was still not clear about the scope and level of the proposed UN sanctions, but whatever the final form he believed the effects would fall heaviest on Thailand, while having little impact on the Khmer Rouge.

He said the lack of financial support and resources from the UN will pose an initial obstacle, and Thailand would anyway never sacrifice its national sovereignty by allowing foreign United Nations troops on its soil—or even allow Thai troops to wear the blue beret at home under UN command.

Finally, was it worthwhile for Thailand to meet the cost of an operation that could only be damaging to itself?

"Just how many troops and how much money would Thailand have to invest to patrol the 800 kilometre unclearly-marked Thai-Cambodian border to enforce such sanction?" he asked.

Military sources said the United States had recently sent a fact finding mission to Thailand to study the possible ramifications of economic sanctions, and was fully aware they would not work.

While there is general understanding among the government and the military that Thailand will have to abide by whatever the UN decides, to show its sincerity in backing a solution to the Cambodian problem, there has been vocal opposition to sanctions from gem traders who deal with the Khmer Rouge.

Though they were fully aware that their activities exist on a shaky basis without a permanent peace in Cambodia, they do not see sanctions as an appropriate solution.

At a recent hearing on Thai-Cambodian border situation in the aftermath of Paris peace accord, organized by the House Committee for Foreign Affairs, it was revealed that about 200 gem mines, employing about 100,000 Thai labourers and with investments about Bt [baht] 3 billion worth of investment were operating in the Pailin area. About 20 of the mines were each valued at Bt 25 million or more.

There is acknowledgement that this economic link helps the Khmer Rouge to continue to "sidetrack the UN peace plan".

The Foreign Ministry has stated clearly that it is in Thailand's long-term interest to have the Khmer Rouge brought into the UN-sponsored peace process which will culminate in the general elections set definitely for next May.

Having "a Palestinian state" next to its frontier after such election is most undesirable for Thailand's future national security and its economic expansion into this Indochinese country.

The committee was told that Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri was currently lobbying hard to avoid the imposition of sanctions.

What's not clear, is how Thailand should best deal with the sanctions—which seem inevitable—while minimising the effect on those Thai traders most affected.

Thanit Traiwut, Trat MP and a member of the committee's, said he wants the government to refrain from sanctions for at least for another year so the gem merchants can cover their investment and move their equipment out.

"Imposing such economic blockade on the Khmer Rouge now will hurt them, [the traders], not the Khmer Rouge," said Thanit, who claimed he had no business in gem trading with Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge already had fees and payment for the mine land from those businessmen. Each gem operator had to pay Bt 2 million for a one rai plot of land and additional Bt 500,000 gem concession fee, according to Thanit.

"What will happen if 100,000 Thai labourers suddenly become unemployed," he asked, adding that some 20,000 labourers were from Borai District of Trat alone.

Thanit said the curb on gem trading would not be effective and could lead to smuggling and associated bribery and corruption of border authorities.

"It is easy for a villager to pass through the checkpoints or along other border paths with gem stones hidden somewhere on their bodies," he said.

Thanit described the proposed UN sanctions as a "one-sided, myopic solution".

The Khmer Rouge was being discriminated against while other factions would continue to enjoy the benefits from log cutting and other business concessions with the arrival of Untac in Cambodia.

"Why doesn't the UN turn their attention on what Phnom Penh has been and is doing to the eastern forest in its control," said Thanit.

Military sources confirmed that just after the signing of Paris Peace agreement on Oct 23, the Khmer Rouge were pushed back towards the border and began to establish an economic community in gem-rich Pailin, opposite Chantaburi-Trat province.

Under the UN plan, trading with the four Cambodian factions is allowed during the transitional period.

Thanit said the Khmer Rouge's exploitation of resources in their controlled areas straddling Thai border had just begun and constituted a few per cent of national resources already plundered by Phnom Penh, which had controlled about 80 per cent of the country for more than 10 years.

He admitted that most of the border trade activities in the past were with the other Khmer Rouge allies—the Sihanoukists and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front—as well as Phnom Penh.

"Khmer Rouge may feel they were treated unfairly," said Thanit, adding that not only were they not given anything, also they were being raped of their legitimate interest.

He also blasted the government of former premier Anan Panyarachun for putting less effort into the peace process.

He suggested Thailand revive its active mediating role among the four warring parties, as it did successfully under former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

The committee's chairman, however reflected the free-interest view about the sanctions. Krasae Chanawong (Bangkok) said Thailand should not be seen as over-protecting its national interest to the point that it upsets the peace process.

"Instead, we should build trust with our neighbour as well as with the international community by demonstrating sincerity in solving the problem," he said.

But at this juncture, hope is pinned on a round of talks in Beijing this weekend, involving the four Cambodian factions as well as the core group of Paris peace signatories.

Beijing, which had been backing off from the peace process until its protege Khmer Rouge complained that "the perm Five constitutes only four member states—without China", was drawn back into the issue by France and Indonesia. The two co-chairmen of Paris International Conference on Cambodia were mandated by the Security Council to end the negotiation track, after a failed effort by Thailand and Japan last month, and report back Nov 15.

Governor Discusses Impact of Ban

BK0811103092 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] The Information Office of the Foreign Ministry reported that the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia have decided to impose a suspension of log exports beginning 31 December. This is a measure to pressure the Khmer Rouge to participate in the peace plan for Cambodia and weaken its economic potential, which is partly derived

from log exports. The Thai Government has instructed the Thai private sectors to prepare to cope with the said situation.

In this regard, Amon Amontachai, governor of Trat Province, revealed that the Cambodian log export ban will greatly affect the five logging companies in his province because these companies have invested in the logging business in Cambodia. They have just transported machinery and equipment worth over 200 million baht to Cambodia and expected to bring home some 350,000 cubic meters of logs worth 1 billion baht. The log export ban will greatly damage the national economy. Moreover, gem mining companies will also feel the impact. So far, 34 companies have been employing 70,000 Thai and 30,000 Burmese and Mon workers to work in 128 gem mines in Cambodia. After the economic sanctions become effective, the gem mining companies will have to transport 500 pieces of machinery worth over 2 billion back to Thailand. The Thai, Burmese, and Mon workers will be sent back to Trat Province. The Trat provincial administration is preparing to cope with the problem by setting up temporary shelters for unemployed Thai workers and finding new occupations for them. The Burmese and Mon workers will be pushed back to their country. Since this matter is very complicated, the provincial administration will closely work with the Interior Ministry and National Security Council.

Army Chief Opposes Sanctions

BK0911061992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Nov 92 pp A1-A2

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Thai army chief Wimon Wongwanit said on Saturday that he was opposed to any sanctions against the Khmer Rouge because they would not work.

"The Khmer Rouge is self-reliant and can survive on agriculture on their own," said Wimon.

He repeated that the communist guerrillas do not depend on foreign assistance and "can stand on their own two feet."

"If you have a power failure for two days in New York City, New Yorkers may all die. But in the case of the Khmer Rouge, they can live," he said using an analogy.

Border Talks With Laos To Focus on Opening

BK0711021392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Nov 92 p 6

[Text] Udon Thani—The question of opening new crossings along the Thai-Lao border will be discussed at a high-level meeting in Vientiane in mid-December Army Operations Director Lt Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit said yesterday.

The meeting of the Thai-Lao committee in charge of maintaining law and order will also discuss cooperation

in the suppression of crime, including narcotics trafficking, and educational assistance, he added.

The agenda of the upcoming meeting was drawn up during a preparatory session here yesterday.

Lt Gen Mongkhon led the Thai side in the preparatory talks while the Lao side was headed by Col Phommachak Sutthisan, chief of the foreign affairs division of the Laotian defence ministry.

Armed Forces Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal Woranat Apichari will lead the Thai delegation to next month's meeting.

National Army Chief Gen Chommani Sai-ngason is to head the Lao side.

The Thai-Lao committee for the maintenance of law and order along the border was set up on August 17, 1991.

It held its first meeting in Bangkok in December last year. The upcoming meeting will be the second of its kind.

Vietnam

U.S. General Heads Search for MIA Remains

BK0711104592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] A U.S. Army general heading a search for clues to the fate of American servicemen in the Vietnam War, flew by helicopter to a remote mountainside on Thursday where a U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter crashed in 1965.

Major General Thomas Needham went to check on progress by U.S. experts who have been searching there for two weeks on evidence concerning the two Air Force men in the plane when it was shot down early in the Vietnam War.

The local people have told several teams of U.S. investigators who visited the spot where the two men died in the crash that the North Vietnamese militiamen buried their bodies in shallow graves on the mountain slope.

Vo Van Kiet Comments on Japan's Aid Resumption

BK0611150992 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 6—Party General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet today received on separate occasions a delegation of Japanese journalists led by Mr Kasumi Nagahashi, vice president of the Shizuoka Shimbun paper, now on a visit to Vietnam.

Asked by his guests about Japan's resumption of aid to Vietnam today, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said: "The relationship between the Vietnamese and Japanese peoples, is a traditional one. The signing of an agreement on Japan's resumption of ODA [official development assistance] loans to Vietnam today is a milestone marking a

new step of development in the relations between the two countries. Vietnam highly appreciates the assistance of the Japanese Government and people, particularly at the time when it is still meeting with many difficulties, tion process [as received]. This is the opening of a new period in bilateral relations in the interest of the two peoples, of peace, friendship, stability, cooperation and development in the region."

Prime Minister Kiet stressed that Vietnam attaches great importance to the strengthening of cooperative relations with its neighbour including Japan.

In her process of renovation and development, he continued, Vietnam wishes to enjoy effective cooperation with and assistance of Japan on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect of each other's sovereignty.

On the results of the U.S. presidential elections and on Vietnam-U.S. relations, the prime minister said: "It is the consistent policy of Vietnam to close the past and look to the future in the normalisation of the two countries' relations. Vietnam will do her best in cooperation with the US side to solve the remaining problems between the two countries. Vietnam wishes that U.S side world continue cooperating [with] Vietnam to solve humanitarian problems as well as to accelerate the process of normalisation of the Vietnam-U.S relations. That will not only serve the interests of the US people, but also peace, friendship, stability and development in the world over.

The same day, the delegation of Japanese journalists paid a courtesy visit to party General Secretary Do Muoi.

Mr Do Phuong, director general of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, was on hand at the two events.

Do Muoi Hails Resumption of ODA

OW0611153192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1519 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 6 KYODO—Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, on Friday hailed Japan's decision to resume official development aid to his country and expressed a strong hope to personally visit Japan.

At a meeting with a delegation representing Japanese newspapers here, Do Muoi expressed appreciation for Japan's decision the same day to resume official development assistance [ODA] to Vietnam, breaking a 14-year suspension.

The Vietnamese leader said the decision paves the way for a new Vietnam-Japan relationship.

Japan froze its economic aid to Vietnam in 1979 after Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge and install the current government in Phnom Penh.

Do Muoi expressed his hope to visit Japan to see Japanese economic activities first hand.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet told the same delegation prior to the meeting with Do Muoi that the resumption of Japan's aid in the form of yen loans will promote cooperation within the region as well as between the two countries.

Do Muoi said the country's six-year "Doi Moi" renovation policy has improved the living standards of the people but the country needs foreign investment for further development.

He expressed expectations not only of capital investment but also of technical support from Japan.

Touching on the issue of a multiparty system, the general secretary rejected the idea of an early introduction of such a political system, saying it was not appropriate for a poor country like Vietnam.

Safety of Vietnamese in Cambodia Concerns Premier

OW0611142392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1417 GMT
6 Nov 92

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 6 KYODO—Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed concern Friday over the security and treatment of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia.

While receiving a delegation representing Japanese local newspapers in Hanoi Friday, the Vietnamese leader called the treatment of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia "abnormal," although they abide by Cambodia's laws in their life and work.

In some cases, they are very cruelly killed, he said.

Vo Van Kiet described border crossings by Vietnamese nationals for business in Cambodia as "traditional," "normal" and "beneficial to both countries," as on Vietnam's northern border with China.

Recently Vietnamese villages in Cambodia have been attacked and villagers killed, and Vietnam has voiced repeated protests and asked the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to investigate and take effective measures to prevent repetition of such incidents.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in early 1979, ousting the former Khmer Rouge government, but claims to have withdrawn all its troops from the country in September 1989.

Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia a year ahead of schedule and left no military units, big or small, in Cambodia, Vo Van Kiet said.

But the Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest faction in Cambodia to oppose the Vietnamese invasion, still asserts that Vietnam has disguised troops in Cambodia

and is trying to increase the number of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia. The faction has used the allegations as an excuse not to cooperate in implementing the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia.

Further on Le Phuoc Tho Conference Speech

BK0311102592 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25
Aug 92 p 2

[Second and last installment of "excerpt" from speech delivered by Le Phuoc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee Organization Department, at a national conference of leading cadres in Ho Chi Minh City from 10-13 August 1992; first part of speech published in the 3 November East Asia Daily Report]

[Text] One of the new traits of the resolution is that it has clearly defined the need to firmly grasp the principle of overall party control and leadership over cadres while at the same time promoting the sense of responsibility of the various organizations in the political system (state agencies, armed forces, mass societies, socioeconomic organizations, boards of directors of business firms, and party committees of production and business establishments). It is necessary to firmly grasp and correctly implement that principle.

To this end, we must attach importance to the following three issues:

- a. To guarantee the principle of democratic centralism by encouraging the collectives to discuss and make decisions, as well as by fully developing the sense of individual responsibility, first of all in the party.
- b. To implement the system of cadre management division under the direct leadership of the party.
- c. To promptly work out and promulgate a number of statutes on cadre-related work based on the principle of overall party control over cadres while at the same time adopting measures to develop the roles of the various organizations in the political system.

This time, the resolution stressed: Decisions on cadre-related work must be based on the principle of democratic centralism. At the same time, it is necessary to fully develop the sense of individual responsibility.

As far as cadre-related work is concerned, the resolution has set forth the following immediate objectives:

First, it is necessary to check, reorganize, adjust, and foster the contingent of cadres on hand—first of all leading cadres and management cadres in charge in the various departments, ministries, central-level sectors, provinces, cities, districts, major economic units, and key establishments in charge of different domains of work.

The resolution has also set forth a practical orientation for cadre reorganization or replacement. This process

calls for efforts to guard against biased viewpoints and to fight against departmentalism and localism.

The resolution stressed: Regarding a number of leading cadres and management cadres, who are advanced in years but are still in good health and able to perform effectively, they should be assigned to work as specialists for a short time. A small number of leading comrades may continue to assume leadership or managerial roles on the condition that they receive requests from the organizations concerned and meet set credibility requirements. Regarding scientists, writers, and artists, it is necessary to devise flexible forms of activities to employ them....

Second, it is necessary to speed up the formation of succeeding cadres.

As far as this issue is concerned, it is of primary importance to renovate the contents and methods of cadre planning and focus on the building and development of the contingent of hardcore cadres for the central echelon, provinces, cities, and essential establishments.

It can be said that the echelons and sectors concerned have not yet attached due importance to the formation of succeeding cadres and henceforth, have led to current cadre shortages. We should conduct in-depth criticism to clarify the causes leading to this drawback and work out measures to speed up the formation of succeeding cadres for the years ahead.

For the formation of succeeding cadres to bear results, the resolution has defined a state-funded cadre training program. It is necessary to work out support programs to benefit cadres participating in long-term training courses, ethnic minority cadres, women cadres, and so forth.

Third, it is necessary to implement a fair remuneration policy toward cadres, bearing in mind the need to take into account the interrelations between party cadres, state cadres, and cadres in charge of mass organizations, as well as between cadres in charge of different regions and domains of work. It is important to apply a special incentive policy toward those individuals who do a good job or perform effectively. Measures must be taken to overcome the practice of implementing an average income distribution system and to fill the very large income gap between different types of cadres. Individuals who render meritorious services must be duly rewarded and people who make mistakes must be subjected to serious punishment. It is of utmost importance to look after the well-being of those cadres who have rendered meritorious services to the revolution as well as of retired cadres.

It is necessary to work out a practical remuneration policy toward cadres in charge of grass-roots establishments or business organizations, ethnic minority cadres, cadres in charge of high-lying regions, and cadres who leave the lowlands for work assignment in mountain regions (it is necessary to give due care to religious

leaders; monks and nuns; village headmen; cadres in charge of the administration, party-building work, and mass organizations; and retired cadres).

Fourth, it is necessary to apply a division of labor and responsibility system in the management of cadres from the central down to the grass-roots levels. The resolution stressed that close coordination must be carried out between agencies and localities to attain good results in the management of cadres. When a management agency deems it necessary to appoint, assign, deploy, commend, or punish cadres, it must seek consultation with the party committee in that locality.

Likewise, party committees in localities should also seek consultation with sectors or agencies concerned prior to making any decision pertaining to the cadres in question.

Stressing the immediate key tasks for the cadre-related work, the resolution significantly called for efforts to oppose corruption and other social vices.

At present, corruption is a controversial issue in our society and it has posed a prime concern to our people. It is also a pressing task in the present situation. If we cannot curb and dispel this social vice, we are not likely to be able to stop our cadres from becoming degenerate and our party and state prestige from slackening. As a result, we must strive to seriously curb and dispel corruption from within our party as well as from the central down to the grass-roots levels. We must strive to ensure close coordination between the party's control sector and the state's and people's inspection sector. We must strive to promote the mass' and the press' struggle against corruption. It is imperative for the central government and law enforcement agencies to quickly conclude and seriously deal with a number of pending corruption cases.

While resolutely and definitely dealing with corruption, we must urgently study, formulate, and perfect the mechanism, policy, and wage system and so forth to improve cadre-related work.

5. Renovate and Strengthen the Mass Mobilization Work, and Consolidate the Relationship Between the Party and People

The resolution called for efforts to implement the renovation undertaking and to accelerate mass mobilization work. It also called for echelons of party committees to satisfactorily review and appraise the implementation of Resolution No. 8B of the party Central Committee (sixth term) in order to formulate measures to continue to implement this resolution more effectively. Most importantly, efforts must be made to correctly understand the objectives and requirements of mass mobilization work to be able to formulate effective measures for the task in the new situation.

During the democratic national revolution, the party integrated and mobilized the masses to seize power at all costs. The motto used during that period was: National

Independence and Land to the Tillers. After the revolution successfully seized power, the methods for mobilizing the masses were changed. Today, our country is engaging in socialist construction which is aimed at making our people rich and our nation strong. As a result, we must change our concepts and improve activities of mass organizations to suit the new situation.

At present, we are shifting to the multisectoral economy. Our economic structure is developing in diversified forms, not only in the agricultural field, but also in the industrial, service, professional, and marketing domains. Our people's strata are engaging in diversified forms of different economic activities. As a result, the objectives and activities of mass organizations must be changed to suit the present diversified and dynamic conditions (for instance, activities of mass organizations should be designed to serve the interests of their members' associations and occupations).

Mass mobilization work is a wide, far-reaching task. It is not only the task and duty of the party and mass organizations, but also the duty of the state. This is because our party is the ruling party while our state is that of the people, by the people, and for the people. As a result, echelons of the administration must seriously carry out mass mobilization work.

For this reason, mass mobilization work in the present stage is not as simple as expected. It is necessary to recruit competent cadres with strong determination, ample experience, and physical fitness to work actively among the masses to, together with them, strengthen the revolutionary movement. We should strive to correctly assert the position and role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and other mass organizations to effect changes in the cadre-related work and policies toward mass organizations. We should not recruit old and weak comrades who nurture old concepts and who are lacking strong determination and so forth to carry out mass mobilization work.

6. Continue To Renovate Party Leadership Patterns

In the past when the administration was still nonexistent, our party used the network of party organizations and revolutionary mass societies to direct the implementation of party lines, standpoints, and policies aimed at wresting back power.

At present, our party has gained power and has set up the administration to direct the masses in implementing party-initiated lines, standpoints, and policies aimed at carrying out socialist construction and at making the people rich and the nation powerful.

To this end, the resolution clearly pointed out:

"Ours is a ruling party responsible for managing all aspects of social life. Given the new situation, it is necessary to devise appropriate leadership patterns to enhance the quality and efficiency of party leadership; vigorously bring into full play the roles and efficiency of

state agencies and mass organizations; and build a dynamic, effective, and efficient political system."

The renovation of party leadership patterns is a multifaceted, time-consuming task. This time, it is necessary to focus on two key areas as follows:

First, it is necessary to renovate the patterns of party leadership over the political system (which consists of the State, the National Assembly, the Court, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its affiliated mass societies), bearing in mind the need to vigorously bring into play the roles of the afore-mentioned organizations and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities through the following measures:

a. To clearly define the role and functions of each component of the political system as stipulated under the Constitution and the various laws on the organization of those components.

b. To clearly define the relations between the party and those components. The party exercises its political leadership over those components but does not interfere with their special or professional activities. Instead, it respects and supports their roles and functions strictly in compliance with the regulations and rules governing their organizations.

c. The party selects and appoints knowledgeable, competent, qualified, and highly-motivated party members to the apparatuses of those components (by organizing elections strictly in accordance with the laws on the organization of those components).

d. To set up party civil affairs committees and party groups in state agencies and mass organizations. The party is to exercise leadership over those agencies and organizations not only through the contingent of party members on work assignment there but also through party civil affairs committees and party groups.

Second, it is necessary to renovate and perfect the party's operating procedures and work style.

The state manages social affairs through the legal system. The party exercises leadership over society through lines, standpoints, and policies. The objective of efforts to renovate and perfect the party's operating procedures and work style is to guarantee that party lines, standpoints, and policies conform with laws and real life situations. They should also, as well, respond to the people's aspirations, and most importantly, help resolve the countless new problems arising from the new stage. This is also a much-needed measure to help the party overcome its entrenched unhealthy practice of patterning its work style after bureaucratism and "officialism."

Much remains to be done. It is necessary, however, to concentrate efforts on satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

a. To devote more time and efforts to implementing theoretical work and to summing up results and experiences drawn from the implementation of political and ideological tasks so as to gradually shed more light on the problems concerning socialism and the path to socialist construction in Vietnam.

b. To improve the drafting of resolutions and decisions to ensure that these documents address the right issues, are substantiated by scientifically solid facts, and contain practical problem-solving methods.

c. To attach due importance to the organization of work implementation. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on discussing practical solutions, especially on concretizing the contents of resolutions, thus guaranteeing conditions for work implementation to be carried out thoroughly and effectively. So far, there have remained many shortcomings and weaknesses in this area. Now is the time to take prompt measures to overcome this situation.

d. As far as actual guidance over work implementation is concerned, it is important to attach due importance to the application of a serious inspection system to promptly supplement and perfect lines, standpoints, and policies.

e. To improve work style to drastically reduce the workload and get rid of the practice of holding lengthy meetings. More time should be devoted to fact-finding trips and meetings with the people. It is necessary to form the habit of doing things according to well-defined work schedules.

Every one of us has realized that the party Central Committee Third Plenum resolution which stressed revamping and renovating the party is one of the main, significant policies that will determine the fate and destiny of the party in the future.

As a result, it is necessary to have integrated, resolute, concrete, and definite guidance from the party Central Committee and echelons of party committees to carry out this task. It is also necessary to have uniform coordination between party organizations and state agencies, and between economic management agencies and mass organizations to carry out various concrete tasks. First of all, we must strive to fulfill the following requirements:

First, we must strive to thoroughly understand the Ho Chi Minh Thought on organizing the implementation of tasks. President Ho Chi Minh taught us that "words must match deeds," and that "determination is important while measures are no less significant." He taught us that if we fail to match words with deeds, then party resolutions are just general mottos or empty expressions. In reality, our people honor both words and deeds while attaching much more importance to deeds. As a result, the Ho Chi Minh Thought on "words must match deeds" has been profoundly engraved into our national tradition. Our people take pledges seriously, especially those made by the leadership. They contend that "pledges

must be honored" and that "pledges must be turned into concrete deeds." Our people also respect good examples such as "speaking less and doing more." They also criticize and are indignant with those cadres and leadership who "speak a lot but do very little" or those whose "deeds are contrary to their words."

This concept has become a psychological feature in our society. Moreover the people take it as ethics and a gauge to determine the quality and capability of cadres in the implementation of party resolutions.

For this reason, we must ensure that our words match our deeds. This is because it is an initial principal requirement for bringing the party Central Committee Third Plenum resolution into daily life.

It is necessary to mention here that if this time we fail to keep our word and attain a low result in implementing the party resolution, it will not only seriously damage the task of consolidating the party but also diminish the people's confidence in the party and that its adverse consequences will be hazardous.

Second, to satisfactorily carry out tasks to meet the aforementioned requirement, first we must provide close supervision to concretize and systematize the party Central Committee Third Plenum resolution by turning it into concrete decisions and regulations of the party and policies, plans, and laws of the state.

Third, we must ensure a uniform and comprehensive implementation of this resolution while integrating our efforts to successfully carry out a number of key, pressing tasks in order to promptly draw on experiences to set up general guidance.

From now to the end of 1993 we must integrate our efforts to carry out the following pressing tasks:

a. To curb and dispel corruption and other social vices. Strive to urgently investigate and try a number of major corruption cases in the capital city and other key provinces.

b. Strive to strengthen unity at a number of localities.

c. To consolidate the three forms of organization at key basic party organizations (at villages, wards, production and business establishments, and agencies). Expell degenerated party members from the party.

d. To rearrange, adjust, and assign more cadres to a number of agencies if warranted. Prepare personnel for the conference of delegates at midterm of the current party Central Committee and the Eighth National Congress of the party.

e. To strengthen and consolidate party committees from the central level to the district and ward levels.

Fourth, regarding the implementation of the party building task, many people have asked: "Why did previous resolutions on the party building task score low

results?" There are many factors to this question. First of all, the supervision of the party building task in the past was separated from that of the socioeconomic task and was emancipated from the daily life. As a result, one of the basic requirements in supervising the party building task this time is to firmly grasp the renovative concept while carrying out the task in close association with the socioeconomic renovation. We must strive to perfect various policies and the management mechanism while trying to improve our political system. Recently, a number of localities have formulated plans to implement the resolution on revamping and renovating the party in close association with renovating the agroindustrial management mechanism while rearranging state-run business establishments with priority given to those selected as key units.

Fifth, to provide guidance for the effective implementation of this resolution, the Party Central Committee also emphasizes the need to study and sum up the issues on development of the party as a ruling party. Meanwhile, we must truly embark on action and provide guidance for the effective implementation of the resolution. It is particularly necessary for all party committee echelons to play an exemplary role in applying the party's organizational and operational principles and enhancing its nature.

The failure to be scrupulous in applying the party's organizational and operational principles will also obstruct the implementation of this resolution from the Party Central Committee to party committees at provincial, city, precinct, district, and grassroots levels.

All organization committees and all party committee echelons play a very important role, especially in preparing for the active implementation of various programs and plans, thus bringing about concrete results, first of all, at various central organs. The important thing is that we must select the right places to implement the resolution on an experimental basis and then promptly draw on the experience. All provinces, cities, ministries, and sectors must select places in a number of important districts, precincts, and establishments as pilot projects. They must promptly review the results in each period. The selection of the places must be carefully discussed and agreed upon between the higher and lower echelons.

Sixth, as far as the actual implementation is concerned, it is necessary to adopt serious inspection and control measures to promptly turn the resolution into reality. It is very important to bear in mind that instead of seeing only the negative side, we should rely on the people and party cadres and members to quickly discover and make full use of every positive development. It is necessary to discover new factors promptly and to commend people on their good deeds. Steps must be taken to rectify shortcomings and weaknesses. It is important to learn from the experiences, especially from the experimental programs. Timely measures must be taken to keep everyone informed of good people and good deeds.

For the aforementioned goals to materialize, we must firmly grasp and satisfactorily carry out the following three practical tasks:

a. To make everyone fully understand the assessments, basic ideological concepts, tasks, and interrelations between the various issues in this resolution.

b. Along with studying the party Central Committee Third Plenum Resolution, we must set forth practical programs of action based on the characteristics of each locality, region, sector, and establishment. Particularly, it is necessary to work out well-defined work schedules, to set deadlines for project completion, and to specify work assignments for units and individuals.

c. Each echelon must conduct surveys and compile accurate evaluation reports, as well as must map out practical plans, bearing in mind the need to take advantage of the campaign to revamp the party by stepping up activities in all fields to resolve once and for all the unsettled issues on a case-by-case basis. It is necessary to intensify the revolutionary mass movement. As far as guidance is concerned, it is important to clearly define the steps to follow and measures for coordinating action between the various forces to resolve specific problems one by one.

In providing guidance over work implementation, we must guard ourselves against and oppose the following irregularities:

- A rightist outlook and the unwillingness to take bold action for fear of hurting someone's feelings.
- Perfunctory performance and failure to cover everything from start to finish.
- Failure to base the formulation of problem-solving methods on real life situations.
- Paying attention only to meetings to "study" the resolution and failure to make extra efforts to discuss measures and implement them.

At the same time, we must avoid maintaining a leftist outlook and must fight against attempts to take advantage of the drive to revamp the party and sow disunity among party members to serve one's personal interests... Therefore, as far as direction of the implementation is concerned, we must anticipate problems and seek ways to cope with them. Furthermore, steps must be taken to promptly keep everyone informed of the results, including shortcomings and weaknesses.

I have just introduced the contents of the party Central Committee Third Plenum Resolution and key measures to implement it. The party Central Committee Organization Department will present the draft of forms of organization of party installations and the draft of the cadre-related development task...

Our party has learned from experience. Whatever the difficulties, we always know how to reorganize ourselves and revamp our ranks in order to progress. This time, we believe the party Central Committee Third Plenum

Resolution on party-building work will be quickly applied to life. The reason is because this is a pressing demand of the party and people. The party Central Committee and all of you must display high determination and a good sense of responsibility for the nation's fate and party survival.

The people want you and party organizations at all levels to heighten determination and do all we can to quickly turn the party Central Committee Third Plenum Resolution into reality.

Leaders View Plan To Modernize Political System

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[Text] A ceremony was held recently by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment to sign a contract for implementation of the KX05 scientific and technological program—a political system for the period of transition to socialism in our country.

Attending were Comrade Dang Vu, minister of science, technology, and environment, and representatives from the Party Central Committee Office, the Party Central Committee Science and Education Department, the Ministry of Finance, the Party Central Committee Finance and Administration Department, the committee

in charge of the KX05 program, and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute—the organ responsible for supervising the program.

Signatories to the contract were Professor Nguyen Duc Binh, director of the program, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute; and Professor Le Quy Anh, representative of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment.

The vital substance of the program involves determining scientific data for renovation of the political system in our country on the basis of clearly determining the functions, duties, and relations between the party as the leader, the state as the manager, and the people as the master and studying and clarifying the organizational structure and operational mechanism of the political system—under which political pluralism and an opposition multiparty system are not acceptable—and especially the guidelines for renovating the substance and mode of leadership of the party.

This is aimed at building up the socialist juridical state, increasing the efficiency of state management, and enhancing the role, position, and nature of all mass and social organizations under the present political system.

